THE FLOWERS COLLECTION

REPUBLICAN BANNER.

BY CANNON & SPENCER. | A Weekly Family Newspaper---Devoted to National and State Politics, Literature, Markets, Home and Foreign Intelligence, &c. | TWO DOLLARS A YEAR

Volume 3. SALISBURY, N. C., TUESDAY, JUNE 10, 1856. Number 52.

DR. A. M. NESBITT

OFFERS his professional services to the public. His Office is on Water st., two doors below J. F. Chambers' Store.

Salisbury, May 17, 1853. 1—tf.

DR. CHARLES T. POWE

HAVING permanently located in salisbury, respectfully tenders his profesional services to the public. Office—Cowan's Brick row.

Salisbury, Aug. 27th, 1855. tf14

Dr. MILO A J. ROSEMAN

A REGULAR GRADUATE IN MEDICINE,

HAS permanently located at his father's, three miles West of Organ Church, and respectfully offers his *Professional Services* to the people of the surrounding country.

Rowan Co., May 27 1856. 50—6m

W. P. ELLIOTT,

(Late of Worth & Elliot, Fayetteville, N. C)

GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Orders for Merchandize, and consignments of Flour and other Produce, for sales or shipment, thankfully received and promptly at ended to.

June 1, 1855. 1—4mt 1y.

WM. K. BRAILSFORD.

Commission Merchant

AND AGENT FOR

Baltimore & Philadelphia Packets.

LIBERAL advances made on Consignments of Produce to my address for sale,

Charleston, S. C., Sept. 11, 1855. 15—1y

S L Dowell, | R A Rogers, | W D Dowell.

of Georgia. of Alabama. of Florida.

DOWELL, ROGERS & CO.

FACTORS,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND SHIPPING AGENTS,

NORTH ATLANTIC WHARF,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

WE PRESENT great facilities for selling COTTON, and especially FLOUR, WHEAT, CORN, and DOMESTIC PRODUCE. We make arrangements with our interior friends to transact their business at the very lowest rate of charges, and pledge ourselves to promptness in every transaction.

Liberal Advances made on Consignments. Strict personal attention to the interests of our patrons, and your favor and influence respectfully solicited.

☞ BEST OF REFERENCES GIVEN. ☜

Sept. 25, 1855. 17—1y.

G. A. NEUFFER. R. E. HENDRIX

NUEFFER & HENDRIX,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FOR THE SALE OF

Flour, Grain, & Produce Generally.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

AUGUST, 9, 1855. 11—1y.

W. S. LAWTON & CO.

Upland and Sea Island Cotton AND RICE

Factors,

FORWARDING & COMMISSION

Merchants,

NEAR THE POST OFFICE,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

AGENTS FOR Various Newspapers, and take Subscriptions, &c.; Paper Factories, Flour Mills, Brown's S. I. Gins, C. Brown & Co's Saw Gins, Lumber Mills. Tobacco Factories, Longworth's Champagne, Spirits Terpentine Distilleries. Also, sell CORN, PEAS, WHEAT, OATS, RYE, &c. Will collect Drafts, &c., at moderate rates.

Nov. 20 24.

W. H. MARSH,

Commission Merchant.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

November 27, 1855. 25—1y.

PETER W. HINTON

COMMISSION MERCHANT.

TOWN POINT,

NORFOLK, VA.

Special Attention Paid to Selling *Tobacco, Flour, Grain, Cotton, Naval Stores, &c. Also,*

To Receiving & Forwarding Goods.

REFER TO

H. L. ROBARDS, Esq., Salisbury, N. C.
CHAS. L. HINTON, Esq., Wake Co., N. C.
J. G. B. Roulack, Esq., Raleigh N. C.
GEO. W. HAYWOOD, Esq., Raleigh, N. C.
WM. PLUMMER, Esq., Warrenton, N. C.

August 16, 1855.

THE Proprietor of the old Marble Yard, in Salisbury, still continues to furnish all orders with neatness and dispatch, from the smallest Head Stone to the finest Monument, at the shortest possible notice. Engraving done at usual prices. He would respectfully solicit a continuance of patronage.

GEO. VOGLER.

Feb 24, '55 39tf,

A SPLENDID

ASSORTMENT of HATS and CAPS, just receiving by

JOHN A. WEIRMAN & PRICE.

Salisbury, N. C., Sept. 11, 1855. 15—y

STAGE **HOUSE.**

AT the Rowan House is kept the Stage Office for C. LUCAS & Co's Line of *FOUR HORSE STAGE COACHES*, from Salisbury to Charlotte, and from Salisbury to Danville Richmond and Petersburg, Va., via Lexington Jamestown and Greensboro'.

Also for P. Warlick's line of Stages to Morganton, N. C. and for the Raleigh line by way of Ashboro' and Pittsboro'.

May 17, 1853. 1—tf.

GRAND LECTURER.

ALEXANDER MURDOCH Esq., of Salisbury, has been appointed Grand Lecturer, for the Grand Lodge of Masons, in the Western District of North Carolina.

May 28, 1855. 1—tf.

DR. J. J. SUMMEREL,

HAS removed to his Office at his residence where he will be happy to receive professional or personal calls from his friends.

N. B. There are many persons indebted to me by account, and have been for several years; I would earnestly urge all such to call and make settlement, which *must* be done by May Court, else I shall look out for a collector.

Jan. 29, 1856. 33—tf.

Boots & Shoes.

Gents Fine Calf Boots and Shoes.
Ladies Shoes and Gaiters.
Youths and Boys Shoes and Boots.
Misses Shoes and Gaiters.
Youths and Boys Brogans.
And a large Stock of Negro Shoes &c. &c.,

Just received and for sale by

MILLS, MOOSE & CO.

Salisbury, Feb. 12 1856. 1y—35.

TO DAGUERREOTYPISTS.

A HANDSOME ROOM, with side and skylight combined, can be found at the Rowan House, kept by H. L. ROBARDS.

New Clothing Store.

THE subscribers have opened in the town of Salisbury, at the Mansion Hotel, a large assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

We respectfully invite the citizens of Salisbury and the surrounding country to give us a call, as we flatter ourselves that we are able to give entire satisfaction to all who may give us their patronage. We return our cordial thanks to the citizens of Salisbury, for the flattering appreciation we have received, and hope by close application to business to merit a continuance of the same.

F. H. BAUM & CO.

Jan. 8. 1856. 30—tf.

P. S. Remember the Mansion Hotel.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS THAT

BAKER & OWEN,

ARE still carrying on the Manufactory of **Tin, Copper & Sheet Iron Ware,** one door above Boyden's New Building and opposite Robards' Hotel. They are and have been doing a great deal of Roofing and Guttering, which they warrant to give perfect satisfaction.

A large supply of TIN WARE constantly on hand, which they will sell lower than any body on this side of Jordan.

STILLS kept on hand and made to order. They have also on hand a large supply of

COOK--STOVES

of the most approved and latest improved patterns, among which is the MORNING STAR, (four sizes,) for the sale of which they have the exclusive right of this place, and they have no hesitancy in saying it is the best and most complete Stove that has ever been introduced in the Southern States.

February 19, 1856. 36—tf.

ROWLAND & BROTHERS,

Commission Merchants,

NORFOLK, VA.

ARE extensively engaged in the sale of FLOUR &c. Long experience, with every facility, enables us to guarantee promptness and satisfaction in all business.

REFER TO

Hon. Thomas Ruffin,	Alamance County,	N. C.
John Newlin & Sons,	do.	" "
Wm. R. Albright,	do.	" "
Dr. P. A. Holt,	do.	" "
John Long,	Randolph	" "
J. H. Haughton,	Chatham	" "
Hon. E. G. Reade,	Person	" "
James Webb,	Orange	" "
P. C. Cameron,	do.	" "
John F. Lyon,	do.	" "
Henry Whitted,	do.	" "

And many others,

Norfolk, Va., Feb. 26, 1856. 37—1y.

JAMES HORAH,

WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELER,

SALISBURY, N. C.

(One door below R. & A. Murphy's Store,)

KEEPS constantly on hand a large assortment of **Watches and Jewelry** of all kinds. Clocks, Watches and Jewelry of every description, repaired in the best manner and on the most reasonable terms.

March 11, 1856. 39—1y.

Blank Deeds for Sale

For the Banner.

FREAKS OF FASHION.

This is a strange world in which we live, continually changing to suit the people's fancies and whims. For the last few years, fashion has been taking a little frolic, just to see how ludicrous she could be.

It is no disgrace *now* for a lady to walk into church, in the style of a grand march, with a pair of manly heels attached to her gaiters.

A couple of years ago, she would have been stared at, as though she were one of the immortal Nine that deigned to descend from her abode, and press her little feet on Terra Firma.

The warm comfortable muff, has given way to the more fashionable muffatees, in order that the small, tightly-gloved hand may appear to advantage.

The ample sized long-shawl, which was *so necessary* to comfort a few winters ago, is now discarded for a kind of mantilla; but of course the wearers do not feel any inconvenience.

At first thought, we would conclude that the atmosphere must have advanced several degrees in heat, within the last few years.

But if we consider the subject properly, we will soon find that it is because "Fashion hath so ordered: long may she reign." Besides "pride feels no pain," and how could they be uncomfortable.

I must not forget to notice here, the late fashion of hoops in the skirts, which now prevails in some of our northern cities and towns. A paper recently stated that it hoped they would not live in tubs after a while, like Diogenes of old.

I suppose it will be necessary ere long to widen the entrance into cars, stages, churches &c.; so that these devotees of fashion, may sail in without any injury to their rigging.

Another invention, still later, is that of pulleys to the dresses, which are so arranged, as to lift them up, when the wearers are going up steps, by means of touching a spring at the waist.

Hoops in the skirts, and pulleys to the dresses! Christopher Columbus! What next? Can any of our fair friends tell?—We will be ready for any queer fashion after that.

Nor is it to our sex alone that this obeisance to Fashion, and strict adherences to her principles, is so manifest. Of course we all *ought* to know that woman is vain and fickle; that is if we believe the many assertions, of our worthy "lords of creation," on this important subject.

But how is it possible that these some "lords of creation" follow the example of the "ladies of nature" and carry the strange ideas of fashing to even greater extremes.

Fanny Fern says "the race of men are about extinct." I must acknowedge that I agree with Fanny, on this question. They are masculine in a physical point of view; but decidedly feminine, in their notions of dress, action and many of their principles.

You must not understand by this that I *dare* to assert that the gentlemen use cosmetics, bears oil, hair grease &c., or, that they are careful to notice the late changes in wearing moustache or imperials, or what style of dress is "a la mode." 'Tis strange that I should presume to hint such an accusation against the gentlemen of the nineteenth century.

It was bad enough when they took our circulars and flowing sleeves; but this last move was the "coup de grace."

They took our shawls—deliberately and barefacedly; and here we stand, amazed at the deed, and still must submit.

It is one of the most ludicrous things I ever heard of; to see one of these spindle-legged, hair-mouthed, brainless individuals, marching down the street with his body enveloped in a lady's shawl. Poor creatures,' they must feel a little vacancy in their heads, where the brains ought to be.

How graceful it does look, falling off their shoulders, and when it goes too far, dragged on in an oblique manner, or perhaps gathered tightly round the neck, like a scarf around a school boy's ears.

Dear me! how gallant they have become, and how convenient it will be on a winter's evening, when a gentleman wishes to walk out with a lady, to hint very politely about the propriety of wearing an extra outer garment; and she very easily lends him a shawl to protect his delicate frame.

Not long since their boots projected out in front; like a cow catcher on an engine, but now they have changed their notions, and their toes vainly try to make their way through the leather covering that confines them.

No danger of their having long toe nails any more; for stump toed boots are fashionable now, just picture to yourself a masculine specimen of humanity, with a pair of pants on, that fit him as tightly as if he were melted into them; a long tailed coat that would become Noah's grandfather; a Wide awake hat on his Know Nothing head; and a pair of stump toed boots, squeezing his feet. What an object for our pity.

Truly this is an age of steam, in which we live; a wonderful age is this nineteenth century. Our would-be heroic men, dress in a feminine, Frenchified scare crow uniform; they wear their beard more like the ancient Britons than modern Americans; we have female doctors, female ministers and female lawyers; we have world fairs and baby fairs; and we will continue progressing, until we have a female president and female vice president, until we redeem the glory of our sex by deeds and feats worthy of Judith or Joan of Arc.

I must stop now in spite of my wicked inclination to describe the many queer things that are happening in this age of wonders.

ROSANNA C. STEWART.

Norristown, Pa.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.

PHILADELPHIA, May, 23.

The little incident herein related, will, I hope be of interest to some of your readers who may be disposed to favor the abolition movement of the day, (and Heaven grant they may be few!) It was given to me by an eminent member of the Philadelphia bar, and is but one of the many instances of the kind, which serve to show the folly and mistaken zeal of those who seek the freedom of the negro.

Some fifteen years since I drew the papers which manumitted a party of seven slaves from South Carolina; their master, through the interference of some abolitionists, having resolved to give them their liberty. They all arrived here, and were soon scattered and separated.

I had not seen any of them since their manumission until Monday last; when, sitting in my office, there came a feeble tap at the door; it opened, and old, withered colored woman, graceful and polite even in her age, entered, and timidly called me by name. There was an expression of anxiety and sorrow resting upon her face, and although time and grief had left their traces there, I recognized her as being one of the party of slaves who had secured for themselves the boasted liberty of the North. She said she was miserably poor, had a daughter whose folly was bringing her in sorrow to the grave, and begged of me, as a friend of her "dear old massa," that I would assist her in getting home, that she might die under her master's roof.

I promised to do all in my power for her, and as she was about leaving, while the tears of gratitude coursed their way down her aged cheeks, I asked her whether she had been happier since she became a free woman than when a slave. Drawing her weak form up to its full height, she said proudly, yet sadly, "I never was a slave, sir, until I came here. I never knew what slavery was till I left my happy home in Carolina."

The tears filled her eyes, her voice faltered, and sinking upon a chair she sobbed as though her heart would break.

There was an impressive eloquence in her voice and manner which told of fifteen years of sorrow and hardships undergone; of fifteen long weary years of Northern "freedom," of toil, and care, and heart bleeding. It spoke, too, of a "happy home" in the sunny South, of "dear massa,', an earnest longing for the life on the old plantation, where a kind hand provided daily bread, and where the chill face of poverty and care found no resting place—Ah! yes, she had never known what slavery was until she left Carolina. How many such there are who have left their Southern masters only to endure a Northern slavery aye ten times more terrible and who, in their aching hearts, re echo the mournful plaint of that home sick wanderer: "We never were slaves till we came here."

It is the strongest argument against the frenzied cry of raving Abolitionists that ever reached my ears. It tells the slave, in language clear and prophetic, they had better endure the frowns. aye, even the lash of their masters, than the chill, freezing atmosphere of Northern charity; better endure the so-called yoke of slavery, with all its burdens, rather than drag out a miserable lifetime of misery in the service of Abolition masters, who, amid the sorrows of a free negro, move with the coldness and heartlessness of an iceberg.

I tell you, the free negro of the North is the "veriest slave that breathes," and the voice of that lonely, friendless woman is full of truth and sorrow—"I never was a slave until I here."

Col. Samuel Bugg, of Nashville, Tenn., who is now in Cincinnati as one of the Democratic delegates, has authorized the Cincinnati Enquirer to say that his body servant "Phil," who is in Cincinnati, and who is a slave—his property—and who has been raised by him, and who can by the laws of Ohio be taken from him if he desires to go, that if any person, so disposed, in the State, can take him away from his master or mistress, he will forfeit one thousand dollars to any orphan asylum in Cincinnati that the Mayor may suggest.

Those who touch vermillion become red, and those who touch ink become black; so people take their character from the companions.

REASON WHY OLD LINE WHIGS CANNOT ACT WITH THE K. N's.

We have read with much pleasure a series of exceedingly-well written articles in the Nashville (Tennessee) Union, in which an old line whig of that State discusses the course proper to be taken by the old-line whigs in the pending presidential contest. From the concluding number of the series, we extract the following conclusive reason against a co-operation with the know-nothings:

"In the northern States, where abolitionism finds its only adherents, it is confessedly true that its only antagonist is the national democratic party. The American or know-nothing party is as thoroughly abolitionized in the free States as the black republicans themselves. In proof of this fact I need only adduce the unanimity with which, in the election for Speaker, they united upon Mr. Banks, in the undisguised spirit of aggression upon southern rights which signalized the proceedings of their national convention at Philadelphia, and (beyond the limits of Philadelphia and New York) the universal demonstration of abolition proclivities among the adherents and supporters of that party. Old whigs, who are guided by the great, conservative and national principles which they have always claimed to be the distinctive characteristics of their party, cannot support the candidates of the know-nothing or American party—

"1st. Because by voting for Fillmore and Donelson they divide the strength of the national forces, which would be arrayed in solid column against the black republicans.

"2d. Because the know-nothing candidates can only be elected by attracting to their support the abolition Americans of the North, and therefore the success of that ticket would be virtually a defeat of the national party and a triumph of abolitionism.

"3d. Because the measures and principles of the know-nothing party are directly in conflict with the fundamental doctrines of free government, and with that freedom of conscience in questions of religious faith which is the nearest inheritance bequeathed to us by our republican ancestors.

"4th. Because secret political societies, the members of which are bound together by solemn oaths, are immoral in their tendency, dangerous to liberty, inconsistent with the spirit of republicanism, and unnecessary in a free country, where every citizen has a right to express his opinions upon political subjects without let or hindrance.

"5th. Because all their political principles and practices are at war with the principles and practices of the whig party, which they repudiate and condemn.

"6th. Because true whigs cannot, in the exercise of a proper degree of self-respect, support the candidates of a party the members of which, under the solemnities of oaths, have virtually *bound themselves to exclude all whigs* who have not taken upon themselves similar oaths from the honors and emoluments of office in the republic.

"These insuperable objections to a union of old-line whigs with the American or know-nothing party conceded, we have only one of two alternatives left—either to remain inactive spectators of the conflict between the sectional abolition party of the North and the national democratic party of the Union or to assume a position in which our influence may save the country from the portentious evils by which it is menaced. As whigs, we owe no allegiance to any party, and least of all to that one which, by its defection, accomplished the destruction of our party, and whose leaders ingloriously beg to be released from their portion of responsibility to the country for what they term its obnoxious acts and violated pledges."

"The old whig party, as an organized body, no longer exists; it has perished at the hands of those in whom it most trusted; it has fallen by the treachery of pretended friends; but let not its epitaph be written until it may be recorded that in the great struggle between the nation and the sectional and sectarian factions which menaced its integrity, the last expiring efforts of its disbanded, but still patriotic adherents, were directed to the preservation of the Union without concessions, and the constitution without mutilation.

"Then—

"————while the tree
Of freedom's withered trunk puts forth a leaf,
Even for its tomb a garland it will be."

A Washington letter says the wives of the Northern members of Congress, are writing to their husbands to arm themselves with pistols and bowie knives. It would be more in character to send them patent India rubber life preservers. That's what Jerusha Jones did, when her husband, Pardon Jones, had the life e'en a'most hooked out of him by a Tuckerpaw beef, when he was deown South in Louisiana.

Presentations are getting common. The captain of a canal boat out West has just been presented with a service of—five years in the penitentiary, in consideration of the distinguished ability with which he plundered a passenger and kicked him overboard.

A RACY STUMP SPEECH.

The following eloquent, grand, lofty and stupendous effort was recently made by a promiscuous genious, who had announced himself as a candidate for Congress:

Friends and fellow-citizens of the conflictuous community: I rise to give you warnin' and make a political speech, and tell you what I am a goin' to speak about, and allude to.

Now I'd like to have you pay particular attention, as the preacher says when the b'hoys are pitchin' beans at his nose. I say a crisis has arriv, the wheels of government am stopped, the machinery needs greasin' the rudder's unshipped, the biler busted and we're afloat and the river risin'. Our glorious ship of State, that like a bob-tailed gander is floatin' down the current of time, has had its harmony disturbed, and is now driftin' with fearful rapidity towards the shoals and quick-sands of disunion, threatenin' to dash every thing to flinters, and pick itself up in the end a gone goslin'. Harken no longer ye worthy denizens of Hog Hole, Terrapin Neck and adjacent regions, to the siren voice that whispers in your ears the too delusive sound, peace, peace, peace; for peace has sloped and flewed to other lands, or div to the depths of the mighty; or in the emphatic language of Techumscrum, gone flickering through the fogs of other times, ten aid the miser watch his dimes. Or the great Alexander at Hunker's Bill, who in the agony of despair, frantically shrieked, O, Gravy! peace has gone like my schoolboy days, and I don't care a darn. He was a whole horse and team shure.

Fellow-citizens and galls too—in our halls of Legislation confusion runs, riot and anarchy reigns supreme. Rise up then, like pokers in a tater patch and shake the dew drops off your hunting shirt and fall into ranks. Sound tocsin! beat the drum! and blow the tin horn; till the startled echoes, reverbatin' from hill top to hill top, and from gopher hill to gopher hill, shall reach the adamantine hills of New England, the ferruginous disposition of the Missouri, and the ariferious particles of California, and cause them to pick up their ears, and in whispered accents inquire of her valors; 'what's out!'

Fellow-citizens and the wimmin—I repeat it, to your posts, and from the topmost peaks of the Ozark mountains, bid defiance to the hull earth by hollerin' who's afeered, in such thunderin' tones that quakin' with terror you'll forget what niggers is.

Don your rusty regimentals, and grease the locks of your guns and put in new flints; grind your old scythes and make swords of 'em; mount your horses and save your nation or bust!

Ladies and gentlemen—the great bird of American liberty's flewed aloft and sorn upon the wings of the wind, and is now hoverin' high over the snow capped summits of the Rocky Mountains, and when he shall have penetrated into the unknown regions of unlimited space, and div down and lit on daddy's woodpile, I shall be led to exclaim in the language of Paul, the 'ostler, 'root pork, or die!'

Times is critical, blood's goin' to be poured out like soap suds out'n a wash tub, and every man that's got a soul as big as a nigger's eye, 'ill fite, bleed and die for his country.—Them's the times—you wan't men in the councils of the nation you can depend on—that's me! Elect me to Congress and I'll stick to you through thick and thin, like a lean tick to a niggers shin! I am not going to make an electioneerin' speech. I'd scorn the act. You know me, I've been fotched up among you; already upon the wings of toplifted imagination, I fancy I see you marchin' up to the polls in one solid phalanx, and with shouts that make the earth ring. "Hurra for Bill Smith," and come down on your opponent like a thousand of brick on a rotten punkin.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.—The Tribune and Times are in the position of the enthusiastic youngster who confidently assured his mother that he had seen more than a thousand cats.—Upon being kindly told that a thousand cats were a great many, he immediately reduced the number to five hundred, but being told that this was still a very extravagant figure he reduced it still lower and lower, and lower, until he got down to one cat, upon being very closely questioned in regard to this, he finally concluded if it was not a cat, it was something black as a very black cat. So with the "total destruction of Lawrance," "its smoking ruins," "its desolate wastes," &c. The latest story they now tell is that only four buildings have been destroyed, and only two men killed, and one of them accidentally. By to-morrow we shall have another version. In the meantime we presume the large majority of the Tribune readers will religiously believe that Lawrence has been burnt to cinders and all its inhabitants. butchered by the "Border Ruffians."—*New York Day Book.*

Many a true heart, that would have come back like a dove to the ark, after its first transgression, has been frightened beyond recall by the angry look and menace, the taunt, the savage charity, of an unforgiving spirit.

THE REPUBLICAN BANNER.

TERMS:—For 1 year, TWO DOLLARS in advance—or, THREE DOLLARS if payment is delayed till the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS conspicuously inserted at $1 per square for the first insertion and 25 cts. per square for each subsequent insertion.

BUSINESS CARDS, not exceeding one square inserted at $5 a year.

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 10, 1856.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

The committee on resolutions reiterated and affirmed the Baltimore Platform of 1852, together with the following resolutions:

And Whereas, Since the foregoing declaration was uniformly adopted by our predecessors in National Conventions an adverse political and religious test has been secretly organized by a party claiming to be exclusively Americans, and it is proper that the American Democracy should clearly define its relations thereto; therefore,

Resolved, That the foundation of this union of States having been laid in its prosperity, expansion and pre-eminent example in free government, built upon entire freedom in matters of religious concern, and no respect of person in regard to rank or place of birth, no party can justly be deemed national, constitutional or in accordance with American principles which bases its exclusive organization upon religious opinions and accidental birth place.

That we reiterate with renewed energy of purpose the well considered declarations of former conventions upon the sectional issue of domestic slavery and concerning the reversed rights of the States; and that we may more distinctly meet the issue on which a sectional party, subsisting exclusively on slavery agitation, now relies to test the fidelity of the people, North and South, to the Constitution and the Union—

Resolved, That claiming fellowship with and desiring the co-operation of all who regard the preservation of the Union under the constitution as the paramount issue, and repudiating all sectional parties and platforms concerning domestic slavery, which seek to embroil the States and incite to treason and armed resistance to law in the Territories, and whose avowed purposes, if consummated, must end in civil war and disunion, the American democracy recognise and adopt the principles contained in the organic laws establishing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, as embodying the only sound and safe solution of the slavery question upon which the great national idea of the people of this whole country can repose in its determined conservatism of the Union: non-interference by Congress with slavery in States and Territories; that this was the basis of the compromises of 1850, confirmed by both the democratic and whig parties in national conventions ratified by the people in the election of 1852, and rightly applied to the organization of territories in 1854; that by the uniform application of this democratic principle to the organization of territories and the admission of new States, with or without domestic slavery, as they may elect, the equal rights of all the States will be preserved intact, the original compacts of the constitution maintained inviolate, and the perpetuation and expansion of this Union ensured to its utmost capacity of embracing, in peace and harmony, every future American State that may be constituted or annexed with a republican form of goxerniment.

Resolved, That we recognize the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the fairly expressed will of the majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a constitution, with or without domestic slaverv, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States.

Col. Inge, of Cal., intruduced the following, which was adopted in committee after considerable debate:

Resolved, That the democratic party recognizes the great importance, in a political and commercial point of view, of a safe and speedy communication with our own territory between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of this Union; and it is the duty of the federal government to exercise promptly all its constitutional powers for the attainment of that object.

The committee also reported the following additional resolutions on

THE FOREIGN POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Resolved, finally, That by the condition of the popular institutions of the old world, and the dangerous tendency of sectional agitation, combined with the attempt to enforce civil and religious disabilities against the right of acquiring citizenship in our own land, the high and sacred duty is devolved with increased responsibility upon the Democratic party of this country, as the party of the Union, to uphold and maintain the right of every State; and there by the union of the States; and sustain and advance among us constitutional liberty by continuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few, at the expense of the many. And, by the vigilant adherence to these principles and the compromises of the constitution which are broad and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it was, and the Union as it is—the Union as it shall be in the full expansion of the energies and capacities of this great progressive people.

First—*Resolved*, That the questions connected with the foreign policy of the country is inferior to no domestic question whatever. The time has come for the people of the United States to declare themselves in favor of free seas and progressive free trade throughout the world. And, by solemn manifestations to place their moral influences by the side of their successful example.

Second—*Resolved*, That our geographical and political position with reference to the other States of this Continent, no less than the interests of our commerce and the development of our growing power, requires that we hold sacred the principles involved in the Monroe doctrine. Their bearing and import admit of no misconstruction, and should be applied with unbending rigidity.

Thirdly—*Resolved*, That the greate highway which nature as well as the assent of the States most immediately interested in its maintenance has marked out for the free communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans constitutes one of the most important achievements to be realized by the spirit of moderation, in the unconquerable energy of our people, and that result should be secured by a timely and efficient exertion of the control which we have a right to claim over it. And no power on earth should be suffered to impede or clog its progress by any interference with relations that it may suit our policy to establish with the government of the States within whose dominion it lies; and we can, under no circumstances, surrender our preponderance in the adjustment of all questions arising out of it.

Fourthly—*Resolved*, That in view of so commanding an interest the people of the United States cannot but sympathise with the efforts which are being made by the people of Central America to regenerate that portion of the Continent which covers the passenger across the oceanic Isthmus.

Fifthly—*Resolved*, That the Democratic party will expect from the next Administration every proper effort to be made to insure our ascendancy in the Gulf of Mexico and maintain a permanent protection of the great outlets through which are emptied into its waters the products raised on the soil, and the commodities created by the industry of the people of our Western valleys and the Union at large.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Cincinnati Convention.

CINCINNATI, June, 2.

The Democratic National Convention met here at noon to-day. Samuel Medary, of Ohio, was made temporary Chairman. Apprehensions were felt of a serious fight, as the Missouri delegation on entering the hall knocked down the door keeper. Quiet was, however, restored.

Medary made a brief speech on taking the Chair.

A Committee of Credentials of one member from each uncontested State was appointed.

Mr. Richardson alluded to the Missourians forcing themselves into the hall, and said that the Convention should protect itself.

Mr. Hall, of Missouri, attempted to speak, but the chair refused to hear him, whereupon Mr. Price announced the withdrawal of the Missouri delegates.

Committees upon Organization and the Platform were then appointed, consisting of one member from each State, and the Convention adjourned.

June 3.—Mr. Dawson, Chairman of the Committee on Organization, reported the name of John Ward of Georgia, for President, with Vice Presidents from every State, and 31 Secretaries.

The report was unanimously adopted and Mr. Ward, after a brief speech took the chair.

The Committee on Credentiols reported in favor of the Anti Benton delegates from Missouri.

The Mississippi delegation have resolved to insist upon the adoption of the platform before a nomination is made.

June 4.—The Committee upon the platform made a report to-day, embracing the general principles adopted by the last Convention. The resolutions denounce religious intolerance and proscription on account of birth, and affirm the principles of the Kansas Nebraska Act, as embodying the only solution of the Slavery question, consistent with congressional non-interference with Slavery in the States and Territores.

The Committee on the Platform also reported the following resolutions.

The first declares in favor of free seas and free trade throughout the word.

The second declares the Monroe doctrine to be sacred.

The third says that the Central highways through the Atlantic and Pacific should be secured.

The fourth sympathizes with the people of Central America.

The fifth expects the next Administration to make every effort to insure our ascendency in the Gulf of Mexico, and to maintain the permanent protection of the great outlets into it.

All the resolutions except the last five were adopted unanimously. New York not voting.

The Virginia delegation asked and obtained leave to consider the last five resolutions, and the Convention took a recess till 4 p. m.

The Convention this afternoon voted upon the remaining resolutions. The first was adopted by yeas 223, nays 37. The second by yeas 239, nays 23. The third by yeas 199, nays 56, Maryland and Rhode Island, Delaware, South Carolina and Kentucky voting against it. The 5th was carried by yeas 225, nays 30.

A vote was taken on a supplimentary resolution favoring the Pacific Rail Road, which was laid on the table by yeas 139 nays 120.

The Committee on credentials had an angry session upon the New York case. A resolution was adopted 19 to 10, admitting portions of each delegation on the basis of the vote cast by each sections in the elections of 1853, 54 and 55.

A preamble, declaring the Softs the regular organization was carried by 16 to 13. A motion to admit both was rejected, 6 to 20.—A committee was appointed to wait on the delegations and arrange the plan. The Softs will accept and the Hards reject the propositions. Majority and minority reports will be made.

June 5.—The report of the Committee on credentials admitting portions of each of the New York delegations was adopted.

The first ballot was then had and resulted for Ruchanan 135, Pierce 122, Douglas 33, Cass 5. The fifth ballot stood for Buchanan, 155, Pierce 187½ Douglas 28, Cass 5½. Ninth, Buchanan 146, Pierce 87, Douglas 56, Cass 7. Thirteenth, Buchanan 150, Pierce 77½ Douglas 63, Cass 5½. The fractions are caused by divided delegations. After the fourteenth ballot which showed little change, the Convention adjourned.

June 6.—Hon James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, on the seventeenth ballot, received the nomination for President.

LET IT BE REMEMBERED!

Gov Bragg put the question to Mr. Gilmer at Rutherfordton, directly, "Had you been a member of the last Congress would you have voted against the Kansas-Nebraska Bill?"—Mr. Gilmer replied "*I would.*"

We hope the freemen of North Carolina will ponder this matter well. Can they vote for a man for Governor who unblushingly avows that if he had been in Congress he would, on this question of vital importance to the South, have voted against his section and with the Abolitionists of the North?—Never! Never! will be the indignant response of the freemen of North Carolina, from Cherokee to Currituck.

For the Banner.

THE TRAVELLER.—No. 1.

Mr. Editor.—The facilities for travelling in these modern times are so great, and transportation from one point to another is so rapid that time and space seem almost literally annihilated. What mighty changes are effected in the social condition as well as in the commercial interests of a community, through which the thundering tread of the Iron Horse is heard old manners and customs, which have been handed down from father to son, generation after generation, are torn up by the roots, and new branches are engrafted upon the trunk of the old tree. Any one can now take the cars at the terminus of the Central Rail Road, and by the space of 48 hours constant travel he may be in the great Commercial metropolis of the United States. Before the application of steam to locomotion, when merchants went, (as they sometimes did) to New York for goods—it was regarded as a journey that would constitute an epoch in their history—since a journey was a topic for convention among all the busy bodies in other men's matters, days and weeks before the time for departure arrived. Sometimes the friends and relations would come in to see one set out to the distant North. But now one can go to New York, and return and it is scarcely known that he has been abroad from the bosom of his family. This travelling by steam has its advantages and its disadvantages. Illustrating the truth of what the sacred poet has beautifully expressed:

"Each pleasure has its poison too
And every sweet a snare."

It was my duty, and privilege a few weeks since to make my first visit to New York.—The impression made and fixed upon my mind during that visit was that New York is a great and growing place. If any one could take their position where their eye would during a whole day, especially during the business part of the day, rest upon Broadway the very back bone of the city, if they could see the tide of life that is constantly rolling up and down this great thoroughfare, the conclusion will force itself upon them that New York is a great and growing place. They ordinarily do things on a large scale in the city. Every one seems intent upon attending upon their own business in their own way, while they are determined to let every one else, and the business of all others take care of themselves. I was more than gratified to find that New York was such a church going place. I had the pleasure of spending two sabbaths in the city. I uniformly found when the hour arrived for divine service in all the churches, the streets were then crowded with individuals winding their way to their respective churches. I was informed that public sentiment is so strong in favor of religion and the church, that no man can maintain his standing in society who habitually neglects the gospel and its ordinance. In New York there appears, from what I can learn, some of the very best and some of the worst of men, the two extremes in society meet as numerously as in any other place on the globe.

W. W. P.

A NUT FOR THE KNOW NOTHINGS:—We have before us a list of the members and officers of the last Assembly of this State, with their places of birth, &c. There are 146 in all; a large portion of whom, it will be remembered, were elected as Know Nothings. Their constituents will be amazed to learn that the only man out of the whole party who was of American parentage was Francis B. Spinola, whose father was an Irishman, and mother an American. Not one of the others was sprung from natives, either on the father's or mother's side. The father's of the 146 were as follows:

Englishmen,	80
Germany,	10
France,	6
Holland,	14
Scotland,	12
Ireland,	16
Wales,	9
Switzerland,	1
Italy,	1

The mothers were of foreign birth (with the exception of Mrs. Spinola) in about the same proportion. After this we think the natives had best turn their attention to new pursuits and principles.—*New York Herald.*

We learn that General Lane, of Oregon, was yesterday, the bearer of a challenge from Hon. P. S. Brooks, of South Carolina, to Hon. Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts. The letter of Mr Brooks, we learn, concludes thus: "I, therefore, hold myself at liberty by this note to request that you will inform me without delay where and when outside of this district a further note will find you." Gen. Wilson replies: "I characterized, on the floor of the Senate, the assault upon my colleague as "brutal, murderous and cowardly." I thought so then. I think so now. I have no qualifications whatever to make in regard to those words I have always regarded duelling as the lingering relic of a barbarous civilization, which the law of the country has branded as a crime. While therefore, I religiously believe in the rights of self defence in its broadest sense, the law of my country and the matured convictions of my whole life alike forbid me to meet you for the purpose indicated in your letter."—*Washington Star.*

From the Arator.

THE Editor of the ARATOR, having returned to his post, after an absence, on a visit to Texas, of three months, cordially salutes his readers; wishing them continued advancement and abundant crops, the highest social enjoyment and perfect contentment in their native land.

The Editor traveled from Galvest n, by the way of Brenham, La Grange, and Gonzales, to San Antonio, and returned *via* Anstin, examinging much of the intermediate country. He saw some of the richest lands, finest prospects, and most beautiful locations, for residences, in the world; he met with a highly intelligent, moral and religious people, in many parts of the State, forming communities equal in these and all other high social virtues, to any in the older States; he beheld flourishing towns and villages, extensive plantations, handsome country residences; and numerous flocks, herds, and cavallardos, grazing on the rich, green and wide spread prairies. But he saw nothing—all things considered—to claim a citizen of the glorious Old North State, who is happily situated, from the land of his nativity, of his kindred and friends. In Texas, generally, though in places there are some beatiful and highly finished improvements, things appear to be in a crude, immature state. This is strikingly seen in the houses, which are for the most part, of the rudest sort.—Conveniences and comforts are scarce and costly. The people are restless and unsettled, from the fact, in many instances, that they have found, there are portions of the State more desirable than those in which they have located. The moving and agitated state of society renders life and property some less secure than in old settled and quiet countries; and this accounts for the occasional lawless outbreaks which mar their peace; for the people in Texas are no worse than elsewhere—indeed, while acts of *violence* may be more frequent among them, according to population, crimes of *turpitude*, it is believed, are less frequent, than in many of the old States. Being in an unsettled condition; they are brought more into collision: and men when agitated, are more apt, like the elements in commotion, to bring about some fatal or painful concussion.

Yet improvement is advancing, and things are settling down. The church and the school house are everywhere paramount objects; and everywhere, in the older settlements, they are erected, respected and well supported. The stately mansion is beginning to supersede the log cabin; the carriage and buggy are gradually taking the place of the saddle and pony; the steam car is beginning to supplant the ox wagon; respectable emigrants from all quarters are constantly pouring in; and Texas will soon be great in population, opulence, improvement and refinement, as she now is in the extent of her territory, the fertility of her soil, and the hospitality, intelligence, and chivalry of her sons.

From the Portsmouth Va., Transcript.

WANTS OF THE SOUTH.

If the people of any one great State have been neglectful of solid, substantial interests, and pursued the phantom of politics with more zeal and persistency than another, the charge may be safely and justly fastened on the "mother of the States and Statesmen," The progress of Virginia from a first to a secondary rank in the Union, even politically, has resulted from the general absorption of her people in the task of managing the affairs of the nation to the neglect of their own, and it is but little consolation to know that, while she is connecting the different sections of the State by means of railroads, and thus forming for her products new outlets, and accesses to good markets, that the means of accomplishing such objects are totally misapplied by legislation. Even were this otherwise, nothing is being done for the development of her wonderful resources, which, while it would render roads profitable by increased demand for their little service, would give new wealth and either re-attract her own sons to their State or supply the vacuum by offering inducements to the enterprising of every section. But this sin does not attach alone to Virginia—it is manifest and applies with equal force to the Southern States as a body—and we are rejoiced to know that even in this season of internal discontent and external menacings, there are some minds free enough from party rancor and sectional animosity to deal with questions vastly more important that mere political cant.

Thus, we have been much edified by reading a discourse of William H. Trescot Esq., of Charleston S. C. Referring to the wants of his State, he says:

"We want able engineers snd machinists, men to whom the scientific application of the great modern motive powers of steam and machinery are familiar.—We want geologists, who will explore our mountains—chemists, who will analyze our soils and our staples; in short, that class of educated men who will take the matter of the country and subject it to the mind of the country. We want men also, who, taught in this school, and appreciating its value, are willing to devote their lives to extending the system and adapting it by degress to the educational necessities of all classes. * * * "In times like ours, under circumstances so favorable to the exercise of any and every talent that a man may possess, it would be great weakness to educate your ambition to run only in the worn tracks of an old society. Men make themselves useful and respected, not by doing the work of the past but the present. Every age and people have their own wants, and, must find or make their own workers."

One of the causes which has been chiefly instrumental in retarding Southern progress, has been the undergrowth of codfish aristocracy which has taken possession of most of our young men and their ignorant conception of the high dignity of labor. It is very true that in this country

"Noble actions may as well be done
By weaver's issue as by prince's son;"

But when men are endowed with capacity for adding to the development of the riches of the earth, of the advancement of the general good, they should enter the field of industry with as ready a will, and with as just a pride, as they would any of the learned professions. In these latter, we have a superabundance of laborers—so many that the greater portion of their number barely sustain themselves—and this, too, when the same amount of talent, and the same advantages of education, thrown into a proper channel, would not only give them individual wealth, and even fame, but would enrich their particular State and add to the power and wealth of the nation.

And for these reasons the pity is the more. We want men with liberal educations for this work, it is true, but what we especially need is something that will awaken the sense of our people to the importance of supplying this want—to the necessity of directing the education of humanity to this point—something to impress with the true dignity of labor, and something that will check inertness and energize those who are soon to enter the field of active life. Let no one think such pursuits are honorlesss—they are full of solid honor, and the want of the South has been and still is that her sons should feel and practice this idea. in order that the minerals and other riches of her soil may be fully developed, and thus give us a great internal prosperity as well restoration of our political power in the Union.

THE COMING SICKNESS.—The germs of pestilence are hatching in the elements. Every thing points to the approach of a sickly Summer and Autum. It should therefore, be the care of every person to preserve the several functions of the body in their full tone. Disease fell first upon those whose organism is already disordered through their own neglect. Guard well against constipation, and its opposite. Eat nothing indigestible. Avoid all green and half matured vegetables and fruits. Pay strict attention to the cleanliness of the surface of your bodies; and above all begin the work of purification about your yards, and in your houses, early; and do it thoroughly. Cleanliness simple diet and regular habits, will form the strongest protection against the coming epidemic. As no man can tell where the arrow of death may fall first, he is the wisest who first puts his house in order.—*Medical Specialist.*

A NICE LITTLE BUSINESS.—The annual earnings of the several lines of railroads that connect at Chicago, Illinois with New York city exceed $25,000,000. This fact, taken in connection with the vast amount of produce and merchandise transported between the two points by water carriage, conveys some tolerable idea of the resources of the Great West.

☞ Gov. Bragg arrived at home on Friday evening last, from his canvass in the West The Governor is in excellent health and spir. its.—*Ral. Standard 4th inst.*

LIST OF LETTERS, REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE AT SALISBURY.

June 7th 1856.—

A.

Mrs. C. Allison, Isaac Allen, Miss M. A. Alston, Nelson S. Anderson.

B.

Mrs. M. A Brewer, W. A. Becks, Beardslie, (Machenist,) B. Brice, 2, Mrs. Nancy E. Baily, Henry Brath, J. Barringer, E. M Barkley, J. P. Barrick, Mrs. C. Brown, James Burkhead, Hon D. M. Barringer, Dr. R. P. Bessent, J. R. Bell, C. H. Brackett.

C.

J. Carncross, W. A. Caldwell, Henry Canup, Miss F. J. J. Cairns, D. M. Crenshaw, E. Coon, Miss S. Champlain, Miss, Culvert, D. Canup, James S. Cowan, A. Caldwell.

D.

Rev. A. F, Dickson, John C. Deaton.

E.

To the Executors of the estate of John McRae, C. Earnhart, S. Eleem.

F.

C. Frasier, Dr. W. C. Freeman.

G.

H. H. Goldsmith 3, F. M. Graham, Agent Gold Hill Mining Co., Grafton Gardener, T. S. Gae, J. W. Gavertt, 2, Staples & Golloway, W. W. Griffith.

H.

S. N, Heathman, Miss M. Hudson, A. S. Henderson, 2, Alfred Harris.

J.

C. H. Jones, J. C, Jenkins, Peter Josey.

K.

Dr. S. Kerr, 4, R. Karrigan, Mr. Karr Director N. C. R. R., D. Klutts, S, A. Klutts.

L.

Miss A. Lawrance, Mrs. S. A. G. Lyerly, Jonathan Lyerly. Julius E. Lynch, Samuel Long, Moses Lord.

M.

James McDuffy, R. Morrison, B. Martindale, G. Miller, Samanthy McDaniel, W. T. Martin

O.

A, Alshesky, A. Oppenheimer.

Miss E. S. Peeler, John Pendergrass, Geo. S. Parker, 3.

S.

J. R. Stafford 2. C. Sumner, W. Sheek, S. Southard, J. B. Simpson, A. Shemwell, R. Sterling, S. Shuford, E. Strayhorn, F. Steel, E. Swicegood, E. Seagraves, Daly Swink, 2, E. Sears, Cisroe Seaford, Ellen Swink, D. H. Strother 2, O. H. Smith, W. Simmerson W. Sabret.

T.

John O. Turner, S. Trexler, Joseph E. Todd.

V.

Henry Valentine.

W.

John Wimbish, Henry Walls, Geo, Wayent, S. B. Warmoth,

Y.

R. S. Young care of Pfifer & Yorke.

JOHN A. WEIRMAN P. M.

J. F. ANDERSON. W. D. REYNOLDS.

Anderson & Reynolds,
Grocers
AND
Commission Merchants,
No. 10, ROANOKE SQUARE,
NORFOLK, VA.

KEEP always on hand a full assortment of GROCERIES, and give active attention to sales of FLOUR and PRODUCE generally, avoiding unnecessary charges, and making prompt returns.
February 28, 1856. 37—1y.

FOR RENT.

THE Room lately occupied as the Banner Office nearly opposite Murphy, McRorie & Co's. will be rented on reasonable terms for the remainder of this year. Apply at this office.

Advertising.

THE REPUBLICAN BANNER now has a weekly circulation of over *ONE THOUSAND* and advertisers will find it an excellent medium through which to make known their business.

E. Nye Hutchison,
Commission Merchant,
CHARLOTTE N. C.
will sell on Commission
Cotton, Corn, Flour, Wheat and all
Country Produce
IN CHARLOTTE, CHARLESTON, AND NEW YORK
Liberal Advances made on Consignments.

REFERENCES:
J. H. Jenkins, Esq., Salisbury; George W. Williams & Co., Charleston; A. Hunt, Lexington; Robert Soutter, Esq., New York.
February 26, 1856. 37—1y.

Dr. T. Hill,

HAVING located in Salisbury, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens generally. Office at the Rowan House.
Salisbury, Feb, 19, 1856. 36—1y.

Rowan House.
H. L. ROBARDS, PROPRIETOR.
SALISBURY, N. C.

THIS House, so quietly situated and so orderly conducted by the indefatigable proprietor has now an established reputation, being one of the best Hotels in the State.

The second enlargement is now nearly completed, making a new addition of twelve elegant rooms, superbly furnished, and in all *twenty-one* rooms added to the House within the last two years by the present proprietor, who returns his thanks to a generous public for the liberal reward of his efforts to please them. The unprecedented increase of his business demands he should bestow on those patrons every exertion which is being made to render them comfortable while sojourning with him.

To the large number of regular boarders (48) who are now at the Rowan House, the most grateful acknowledgments are made for their united assistance in adding to the reputation of the House, and the little trouble required to satisfy them. H. L. ROBARDS, Proprietor.
May 17, 1853. 1—tf.

THE
Jersey Settlement.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his JERSEY PLANTATION of
700 Acres
of Oak and Hickory land about one half of which is cleared and in the cultivation of Grass, Wheat, Corn, Oats and Cotton. The improvements consist in part of Dwelling house, Office, Negro houses, Ice house, Barns, Grist and Saw Mills.

The Mill-Seat is one of the best in the country, with a large and constant supply of water, offering fine facilities for the manufacture of flour and the sawing of lumber. There is on the premises a Well of excellent water, besides numerous Springs. The place is situated on the road leading from Salisbury to Fayetteville, one mile from the Yadkin River, three miles from the N. C. R. R. and near Holtsburg Station. He would sell it all together or divide it into two tracts, and give possession almost any time this fall. He offers favorable terms; one fourth cash, the other payments at six, twelve and eighteen months, with interest from date with bond and approved security, also, mortgage on the property.

ORSTON BRADSHAW.
May 14th, 1856. 3m-49.

GREAT CHANCE
FOR THE NORTH CAROLINIANS
TO OBTAIN WATCES, JEWELRY, SILVER WARE & SPECTACLES.

MR. JANKE of the firm of Myers & Janke Richmond Va., will be in this place about the 10th of June with a large assortment of Watches of the best Makers, which they will warrent in any respect as represented. They are of the following celebrated makers (imported by themselves.) E. D. Johnson, Tobias, Patrick, Phillips, Ritchards, and others, among the assortment are some that can be wound up without a key, their stock of

JEWELRY

is such as bound to give satisfaction, having every style that is manufactured at this time, among the assortment will be found the following styles of Earrings, Pins, bracelets of Gold Stone, Cameo and Lava, also a full assortment of Guard & Vest Chains, Shirt Studs, Sleeve & Collar Buttons, Lockets, Gold Pencils & Pens, Seals, Armlets, Finger Rings, Gold & Silver Thimbles & Hair Jewelry also a larg assortment of

SILVER WARE

such as Table & Tea Spoons, Butter Knives, Forks, Cups, Sugar Spoons, Salt & Mustard Spoons, &c.

WATCH REPAIRING,

Mr. Janke being a practical workman will pay particular *attention* to the repairing of Watches. He has an experience of fifteen years in that branch, as those who have fine watches that need repairing should avail themselves of this opportunity as they will be fully satisfied with all work done by him.

SPECTACLES, SPECTACLES.

M. Janke being also a practical Optecian will fit glasses to any sight, he has with him a variety of Gold, Silver, Steel & Plated Spectacles. Those having any affect in their sight should call at once, as by using suitable glasses will be the only means of preserving the sight. He will also fit glasses to old frames. All in want of any thing in the line of the subscribers will now have a chance of obtaining goods at extensively low prices, so come one and come all and secure some of the bargain, at the store of E. Myers.

MYERS & JANKE.
Salisbury, May 27, 1856. 4w—50

Blank Deeds for Sale

REPUBLICAN BANNER

JNO. C. CANNON—GEO. H. SPENCER.

SALISBURY, N. C

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 10.

Democratic Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT:

JAMES BUCHANAN,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:

JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE,

OF KENTUCKY.

For Governor:

THOMAS BRAGG,

of Northampton.

ELECTORS for President and Vice-Presiden

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE:
H. M. SHAW, of Currituck
SAMUEL P. HILL, of Caswell.

DISTRICTS:

1st. WM. F. MARTIN, of Pasquotank,
4th. GASTON H. WILDER, of Wake,
5th. S. E. WILLIAMS, of Alamance,
7th. R. P. WARING, of Mecklenburg.
8th. W. W. AVERY, of Burke.

FOR THE COMMONS:
WILLIAM A. WALTON,
Maj. N. F. HALL.

WE are requested to announce CALEB KLUTTS, as a Candidate for re-election for High Sheriff, at the ensuing August Election.

CAMPAIGN BANNER.

With the view of giving the BANNER a wider circulation during the ensuing campaign, it will be sent to subscribers at the following rates;—

One copy, for six months,	$1
Six copies,	$4
Ten copies,	$8
Twenty copies,	$15

We respectfully solicit subscriptions.

TO THE PEOPLE OF ROWAN.

Our candidates are now in the field. They are true and tried men, and we have no fears of another Judas, as we had two years ago. It is for you to determine, men of Rowan, whether you will have these faithful, bold and independent republicans to serve you, or whether you will take those who have crept, at dead of night, into secret chambers, and there sworn away their political independence, and taken oaths to become the political slaves of a few miserable party hacks and disappointed office seekers.

In Boon, Walton and Hall you have men who stand by the great principles of republicanism, and who are determined to stand or fall by those principles—men who would suffer defeat rather than obtain victory by a concession of a hair's breadth of principle.—Their doctrines are broad and national.

In Ramsay, Harris and Reid you have the sworn tools of an irresponsible Know Nothing council—men who want office, and who leave principle to take care of itself. Their doctrines are sectional, factious and unrepublican. Their party in the North is thoroughly abolitionized.

In the democratic candidates you have the embodiment of those great and fundamental principles on which our government is founded, and which has conducted it to its present high position and prosperous condition. In the Know Nothing candidates you have the embodiement of that old federal power which has ever been at war with popular rights, joined with that dark spirit of religious intolerance that has disgraced earth and degraded man in all climes and in all ages, but which we—alas! vainly—had proudly boasted had no foothold on our beloved land. They do violence to the constitution—they make birthplace, and not merit, their test—they are living libels upon their forefathers, those great-hearted patriots of the Revolution, who declared that this was a land of liberty, an asylum for the oppressed of all nations, and a place of refuge from religious liberty. Alas! that the degenerate sons of 1856 should so belie their patriotic fathers of 1776!

Men of Rowan—ye who have not crept into the "gravel-pit" or the culvert—ye who have not sworn away your political liberty—ye who have not taken oaths to become slaves—ye who have not surrendered your conscience to the keeping of a few reckless office-hunters—ye who dare think for yourselves—ye who oppose wicked oaths, bigotry and intolerance—ye who believe that your Revolutionary fathers were patriotic and that you have inherited their patriotism—how like you the degrading appellations your Know Nothing opponents bestow upon you? Are you "anti-American?" Are you the "foreign party?" Rise in your strength, and teach the hypocrites who give you such names that they are unworthy of your trust. Teach them that the nicknames they bestow on you are low, mean, contemptible and false. You have applied no nicknames to them. They named themselves "Sam"—they named themselves "Know Nothings," and they *mis*named themselves "Americans."

How have they shown their Americanism?—their "intense American feeling?"—and how is Mr. Gilmer getting along with "the paramount principles of Americanism?" Let us see.

When their own country was engaged in a war with Mexico, they took the side of the Mexicans. They declared it was an "unrighteous and an unnecessary war." One of their great sympathizers—one who has been not inappropriately styled their "wringer-in-general"—Hon. N. Boyden, voted in Congress, in 1848, to withdraw our victorious troops from the territory their valor had won, to make a dishonorable peace and beg pardon of the vanquished foe. Wasn't that "Americanism" with a vengeance? Wasn't it an "intense American feeling?" John A Gilmer, in the Legislature of North Carolina, voted for a resolution declaring the war unholy, unjust &c., thus showing his "intense American feeling" in favor of Mexico. And thus, in every coutroversy between the United States and any foreign party, we have invariably found the present K. N. leaders taking sides against their own country, and for the foreigners—Why the Know Nothing convention at Philadelphia, in June 1855, was the only convention ever held in the United States, by any party, that expressly invited foreign emigration to our shores. They did it; and in doing so we are strongly reminded of the invitation the spider gave the fly. They unite them here—not to kill them, it is true—but to do worse, *to degrade them.*

Mr. Gilmer's "paramount principles of Americanism" do not embrace Free Suffrage, nor approval of the Nebraska Bill, nor any thing else American. He goes for taxing little niggers, for a free circulation of shinplasterers with his countenance on them, against the revenue bill for which he himself voted, and against the equality of the South with the North. Can you support such a man?—can you aid such a party?

Rally, freemen, for your liberties are undangered. Your religious privileges are in jeopardy. When Catholics are debased, your own denomination may be the next object of attack. Rally to your ticket, and elect your men; thus putting the seal of condemnation on hypocracy, bigotry, deception, wickedness in general, and Know Nothingism in particular.

Since the above was in type we have been furnished by a friend with a letter from Mr. Booe, declining the nomination, we make the following extract:

Mocksville June 4th 1856.

"DEAR SIR: Having learned informally that I have been recommended by the Democracy of Rowan as the Democratic Candidate in this Senatorial District—I take this medium for acknowledging the compliment and regret that under the circumstances I cannot accept the nomination."

* * * * * * *

"With the hope that the Democracy of Rowan and Davie may select a Candidate, more worthy of the position than I am and with the assurance of my cordial support of the candidate thus selected.

I remain, very truly yours
A. M. BOOE.

We exceedingly regret that Mr. Booe cannot accept the nomination. The Democratic candidate for this senatorial District, has, for several years, been chosen from this county and it was due to the sterling Democracy of Davie that the honor should, this year, fall among them. Mr. Booe is a popular man and a sound democrat—one whom the Democracy would delight to honor. Still, we have quite a number of good and true men from whom we can select a chieftain to marshall the Democratic forces victoriously through the battle. By thorough organization and activity we can carry the district—*it must be done*!

This number completes the third year of the existence of the "Banner," for about twenty months we have stood at the helm of our little barque directing it in every storm that threatened to overwhelm, or nerved it from every wave that dashed against it. We return our thanks for the many favors of our friends. We ask them to bear with us for our many infirmities, promising to use our utmost endeavors for the success of the great principles for which we are fighting. Stand by us, friends; we will burnish up our big gun, pick our flints and be ready for action.

☞ The Editor of the Greensboro' Patriot has taken a trip on the N. C. Railroad, up "to these parts" and while he has noticed several little towns growing into villages, he has not even condescended to notiee our village which has grown into a town. He says "the town of Thomasville" "is fast growing into a village of respectable size." *Du tell!*

CINCINNATI CONVENTION.
MR. BUCHANAN NOMINATED!

By reference to the telegraphic news to be found in this paper it will be seen that Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN of Pennsylvania has been nominated as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency of the United Ssates, and Hon. J. C. BRECKENRIDGE of Kentucky, for Vice President.

Mr. Buchanan has the world-wide reputation of being the leader of the Democratic Party of the United States for the last twenty years. Although Mr. Pierce was our first choice yet we could not have been more satisfied than if the honor had fallen on him; we wanted to see "old Buck" made President at some time during his life. Mr. Breckenridge was elected to congress a few years ago, from Mr. Clay's district, where he made himself conspicuous as one of the leading politicians of his party. The act of his election, where large odds were against him, from the District represented by the immortal CLAY, shows his appreciation by the friends and admierers of the sage of Ashland.

In transcribing our Mail book, about the first of April, we regret to state that we omitted one or two important Post Offices. On being informed of the fact we have placed them on our new book and hope that the like will not again happen soon, and our subscribers at those offices will please bear with us for this mistake; they shall lose nothing by it.

We are requested to give notice that Dr. R. P. Bessent, Dentist, is in town, at the Rowan House where he will be pleased to attend to all who may require his services.

☞ More than one thousand barrels of eggs are daily received at New York.

☞ The last Milton Chronicle, speaking of the merits of the two candidates for Governor, has the following of the accomplished BRAGG:

"Gov. Bragg is a gentleman, and one of conceded talents. In infancy he was rocked in the cradle of wealth, and his talents owe their origin to the dimes and not to the man."

That Gov. Bragg is a gentleman and of acknowledged talents no one will presume to deny; that "in infancy he was rocked in the cradle of wealth" is as false as the motive which suggested it is malicious. Gov. Bragg is the son of a mechanic—a carpenter—who labored hard to give each of his sons, three in number, a liberal education; knowing that a good education was the best capital for a young man to commence life with, he by the sweat of his brow accumulated a sufficiency for attaining this great object of his life. He *educated* his three sons; he gave them little or nothing more. One is now the Executive of North-Carolina; another, a Judge of the Superior Court in Alabama; and the other is known by the appellation:—"A little more grape!" won in the cause of his country in the late war with Mexico—the war in which JOHN A. GILMER took sides with the enemies of his country alongside with Tom. Corwin, of Ohio, who wished the Mexicans to welcome the *American Soldiers "with bloody hands to a hospitable grave."* A son of a mechanic rocked in the cradle of wealth! To what resorts will not Know Nothing demagogues be led to array the poor men of our country against one who has been, and is yet, the poor man's friend! Well may the gray headed sire of these three sons exclaim, with the mother of the Gracchi, "these are my jewels!"

SOUTHERN QUARTERLY REVIEW.

One copy of the *Southern Quarterly Review* has been returned to the publication office, without the name of the subscriber, or any intimation from what post office it came. It is, of course impossible for the publisher to know from whence it came or who has refused to receive it. Those wishing to discontinue their subscriptions to this work, will please mark the name of the post office, together with their own, on the envelope enclosing the returned copy.

We are gratified to be able to say, that but few have returned their copies, and many new subscribers have been added to the books; but we would remind those who have retained the Review, that in order to secure the future numbers they must comply with the terms—payment in advance.—*Daily Times.*

☞ Semi-Weekly South-Side Democrat. This valuable exchange exchange has ceased its regular semi-weekly visits to our table—having changed to *semi-occasionally*, seldom oftener. What has become of it?

☞ We have received the "Carolina Cultivator" and "The Arator" for June. Both excellent agriculturists, and, as such, we recommend them to the favorable consideration of North-Carolinians.

For the Banner.

SALISBURY!

WHAT A STRANGE PLACE!!

Without indulging in the language of hyperbole or incurring the penalty of partiality it may be asserted without the least fear of successful contradiction that no place in N. C. offers such inducements for enterprising capitalists as Salisbury; and no inland town can be improved more at a less expense. Surrounded on every side by good lands, valuable timber, and never failing streams, and in the heart of western N. C. with railroads projecting and being constructed in every direction, it does not require a prophet (such as of old) to predict a great City in a few years.

Talk about chill and Fever! only let a few enterprising men have their lands around the town now covered by water half the year, and the mill ponds, the great nuisances of the town and country for 15 or 18 miles around and Miasmas will soon vanish, and in place of poisonous exhalations we will inhale odor from fields of ripening grain and meadows of luxuriant grasses.

Citizens of N. C. look to this place and you cannot help but see that all that is necessary are a few noble spirits who can soar above selfish notions of things, and take liberal views and adopt extensive plans and this place will soon be the great interior City of N. C.

You need not leave the state in search for lands only go a little west of Salisbury and you will find treasures in that way, which have never yielded anything but noxious vapors for the want of a little interprize in bringing the most valuable land into cultivation. A few years hence, and what a change could a hundred or two enterprising spirits effect in and around Salisbury, which has been dreaming for at least 40 years insensible to her advantages in regard to location!!!

A Citizen, of the state.

THE PLATFORM.

We publish, this week, the Platform adopted by the late National Convention at Cincinnati. Read and circulate it, We will keep it standing for several weeks to allow the public to scrutinize and examine it in all its bearings upon the interests of the country. It is an able platform concerning which we shall have much to say hereafter.

☞ At the election of municipal officers for New-Orleans the Know-Nothings carried the day. The election was attended with considerable violence and bloodshed; several persons were killed. Such are the fruits of Know-Nothingism! The bloody ball was set in motion at Louisville, Kentucky, and where it will stop is not known. For all these deeds the Know-Nothings will be held accountable at the bar of our country.

WHIGS ACTING WITH THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The Goldsborough Tribune says: "Our respected and popular townsman, John B. Griswold, Esq., a whig from boyhood, and afterwards a Know nothing, has openly repudiated the know nothing party and all its train of abominable, political heresies and has given in his adhesion to the democratic party."

At a meeting of the Democratic party of the county of Robison, held at Lumberton, on the 26th of may, Col. Neill A. McLean was called for, and in his speech declared that though a whig, he heartily approved of the principles enunciated in President Pierce's Message, and that should Mr. Pierce be nominated, he should give him his support, in the absence of a nominee of the whig party.

William McKay, Esq., of Floral, also came forward and placed himself in the ranks of the Democratic party. He pledged himself to stand shoulder to shoulder in the coming contests with the veterans of that party, and to bring to the fight the same zeal which has heretofore characterized him as a whig.

A considerable quantity of cork oak acorns were imported this season by the Patent Office and distributed in the Middle and Southern States. These acorns are from the south of France.—*Scientific American.*

We were shown a short time ago, by H. C. JONES, Esq., a package of these acorns, received from the Patent office, which he designs planting. Should the attempt at cultivation prove successful, which, we have every reason to believe, will be the case, what is it that cannot be grown on North Carolina soil?

☞ We see that M. S. Sherwood, Esq., Editor of the Greensboro' *Patriot*, is authorized to announce himself as a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons of the next Legislature for the county of Greensboro." Don't!!!

DISTRICT CONVENTION.—There will be a Convention of the Democrats of the 6th Congressional District held at the town of Winston on the 17th inst. for the purpose of appointing an Elector in the place of John M. Clement, Esq., resigned.

☞ A correspondent of the Columbia (S. C., Times, writing from Richmond, Va., who has travelled over the North Carolina Rail Road, closes his letter with the following:

As the Travelling public are totally ignorant of the through connexion and advantages of this route, permit to say that it is in every particular decidedly superior at this season of the year to the Wilmington and Manchester. On the Columbia, Charlotte and Raleigh road you pass through a healthy, beautiful and interesting country, with pure air and good water, at all points. It is true that you are delayed at Charlotte twelve hours, which, taking Richmond as a point to arrive at, places you, as compared with the Wilmington and Manchester road, about ten hours behind time.—This I take to be a small matter with those travelling for health or pleasure. On the Manchester and Wilmington road, you pass through a swampy and unhealthy region of country, where, should an accident occur to the night train, it would be about as safe to sleep on board a ship scourged with yellow fever, as be detained all night there.

The Supreme Court will commence its Summer term on the second Monday in June. Causes will be called as follows:

June 12,	those from the	I	Circuit.
" 16,	" "	V	"
" 23,	" "	II	"
" 30,	" "	III	"
July 7,	" "	IV	"
" 14,	" "	VI and VII.	

Ral. Register.

FALL OF A BRIDGE.

The Bridge across Pidgeon River, eighteen miles west of this place, fell last Saturday seriously injuring six men who were at work upon it. One of them, *Mr.* Andrew Holden, had both legs broken, and is, it is feared, fatally injured. The Bridge was on the line of the Western Turnpike, and was nearly completed. Its fall is a heavy loss to the contractor.—*Ash. News, June 5th.*

ITEMS.

THE WHEAT CROP.—A letter from Montgomery county informs us that there is the poorest prospect for a wheat crop in that country which has been seen for years past.—*Fay. Observer.*

We were shown yesterday a well executed counterfeit $10 bill of the Bank of Georgetown. There are, we learn, many in circulation, but they can be detected from the dim appearance of the vignettes.—*Charleston Courier.*

James B. Shelton, Esq., proprietor of the Lexington Flag has sold his office to Messrs. J. A. LONG and A. M. INGOLD.

COTTON.—Total receipts this year 3,330,603 bales, against 2,447,038 last year. Increase 883,565 bales.

The inspection of flour at St. Louis last month reach 91,117 barrels.

☞ Hon. Edward Everett has consented to deliver his address on the character of Washington, at Chapel Hill, during the ensuing Fall.

FRY, musician, sued Bennett of the New York Herald for libel, and has just got a verdict of $6,000 damages.

☞ Magruder, Democrat, has been elected Mayor of Washington city.

Sumner's beating may get him the nomination of the Black Republican party for President. If so he will be beaten again.

It is stated, on the authority of recent travelers, that rich discoveries of silver have been made in New Mexico. A large emigration is already going thither.

The Convention of Rhode Island has repudiated the nomination of Fillmore.

Tulip is the name of a new Post Office just established in Iredell County, N. C. Edwin Falls, Postmaster.

CINCINNATI CONVENTION.

CINCINNATI, June 6.

On the fifteenth ballot Mr. Buchanan received 168½; Pierce 34; Douglas 118½; Cass 44. The delegates from New Hampshire then withdrew Mr. Pierce, and on the 16th ballot Buchanan had 168; Douglas 121; Cass 6. On the next ballot Buchanan was unanimously nominated.

On the second ballot John C. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, was nominated for Vice President.

The Convention then adopted a resolution pledging all the constitutional powers of the Government towards the construction of a railroad to the Pacific.

Speeches were made by Breckenridge and others, after which the Convention adjourned.

A resolution was adopted that the next Convention should be held in Charleston.

DIED.

At Ebenezer Academy in Iredell county May 25th, WILIE HOLSHOULER, in the 20th year of his age. The deceased was a very consistent member of the Ev. Lutheran Church, and uniformly correct in his deportment. Teaching school was his principal employment. He had gone to Ebenezer academy with a view of spending a few months in the study of the higher branches connected with his calling as a teacher of youth. While there, he was violently attacked with Pneumonia, which soon put a period to his life. The evening of the day of his death, an advance messenger arrived at parrental home, bringing to his parents the unexpected and mournful tidings of the death of their son. On the succeding day, his lifeless remains were conveyed to Organ Church cemetery, being attended by a large collection of relations and friends, and deposited in the quiet grave, the house appointed for all living.

"Be ye therefore ready also, for the Son of man cometh at an hour when ye think not."—[COM.

WORMS.

☞ As this is the season of the year when worms are most formidable among children, the proprietors of M'Lane's Vermifuge, Fleming Bros. of Pitsburgh, beg leave to call the attention of parents to its virtues for the expelling of these annoying, and often fatal enemies of children. It was invented by a physician of great experience in Virginia, who, after having used it for several years in his own practice, and found its success so universal, was induced at last to offer it to the public as a cheap but certain and excellent medicine. It has since become justly popular throughout the United States, as the most efficient Vermifuge ever known, and the demand has been steadily on the incoease since its first introduction to the public.

☞ Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, manufacturod by FLEMING BROS. of PITSBURGH, PA. There are other Pill purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Liver Pills, also his celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. *None genuine without the signature*

]4] FLEMING BROS.

COMMERCIAL.

SALISBURY MARKET.

SALISBURY, June 10

BACON—Hog round 10 a 11; Lard 10 a 11. Corn, 40 a 00; Flour, 4 50 a 5. Cotton 8 a 9. Wheat, 00. Salt, $2.75. Sugar, 11 a 12½. Coffee,—Rio 13 a 16. Java, 18.

NORFOLK MARKET

REPORTED WEEKLY BY ROWLAND & BROTHERS
Extensive Dealers in Flour, &c.

NORFOLK, VA., May, 30, 1856

BACON.—Hams, 12 a 14, Hog round 11 a 12
LARD.—No. 1 & 2, 11 a 12
CORN.—Mixed, 51 a 52, White, 52; Yellow, 54 a 54½.
BEANS.—White, scarce, $1.50 a $1.72.
FLAXSEED.—Dull, $1.65 a 1.70.
PEAS.—Black eye, 90 a 95.
COTTON.—10 a 10½.
FLOUR.—Fine $6½; Superfine, $7; Extra 8; Family, 8½.
SALT.—Liverpool fine, 1.75. Ground Alum 1 20.
SUGARS.—Refined, 9½c. Crushed, 11½c.
DRIED APPLES.—(Bush. of 28 lbs.) 75 a 00.
Do PEACHES.—(Pealed per bush. 40 lbs.) $2 a $2½.
HAY.—Carge, 80 cts.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BRYAN & OLDHAM,
GROCERS
AND
Commission Merchants,
WILMINGTON N. C.
1 y.—52. pd.

DR. W. F. BASON,
DENTIST,
SALISBURY, N. C.

Office on the corner next Doct. Whitehead's, conveniently arranged for the reception of Ladies & Gentlemen, and only a short distance from the Hotels, and the business portion of the city.
June, 10th 1856, tf—52.

Presbyterian Female College,
STATESVILLE, N. C

THE second session of this Institution will open in the new building on the 4th day of August next. To make suitable arrangements, the Trustees have spared neither cost nor pains. A commodious and handsome building, furniture and apparatus will be ready in due time; and our worthy and esteemed President will have a number of well qualified Assistants. Our terms are lower than any other similar institution with which we are acquainted.

Board and tuition to be paid in advance.

TERMS—per session of five months, $60 00
French Languege, - - - 5 00
Latin and Greek, each - - - 10 00
Music, with use of Piano, - - 22 50
Oil Painting, - - - - 15 00
Water Colors and Ornamental Wax Work, each, - - - - - 10 00
Embroidery, - - - - 5 00
Contingencies, - - - - 1 00

Candles and Towels furnished by the Pupils.
By order of the Board.
S. B. O. WILSON, Pres't
June 3 1856, 51 9t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—CATAWBA COUNTY.—Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions.—Paul Setzer, Adm'r, of Daniel Setzer, dec'd, vs. Andrew Setzer, David Setzer, Wesley Setzer, and others.—Petition for Distribution.

In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Andrew, David and Wesley Setzer are non-residents of this State; therefore it is ordered that publication be made in the Republican Banner, for six successive weeks, for the said Andrew, David and Wesley Setzer to be and appear at our next County court to be opened and held for the County of Catawba at the Court house in Newton on the 3d Monday in July next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the said Petition, otherwise Judgement will be taken pro confesso.

Witness: Geo. Setzer, Clerk of our Court at office in Newton this 27 day of May A. D. 1856.
GEO. SETZER. c. c. c.
June 3. (pr. adv. $6.) 6t 51

Valuable Land For Sale.

I WILL sell, privately, all my lands in the county of Davie, lying on Hunting Creek, and containing

800 ACRES.

To those wanting choice Hunting Creek bottom land, I will offer great inducements as I am determined to sell. I will give a credit of from ONE to FIVE YEARS on the purchase money.

I will also sell all of my STOCK, CROP, *Farming Tools, and Grain,* 18 *shares in the Central Railroad,* provided I sell my land. I will sell a lot of *CORN and FIVE HEAD of HORSES,* whether I sell the land or not.

GEORGE WILLSON.

I will also pay a liberal price for a single white man as a manager until next Fall.

G. WILLSON.
April 22, 1856. 46-tf

NEW GOODS!

McNeely, Mock & Gaither,

ARE now receiving, at the old and well know establishment of Jenkins, Roberts & Co., one of the

LARGEST AND MOST SPLENDID ASSORTMENTS OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

Ever offered in Western Carolina.

CONSISTING OF

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,
Hardware, Cutlery, Boots and Shoes, Moleskin, Panama and Straw Hats, Bonnets, Buckets,
Rope, Carriage Trimmings, Springs and Axels,
Glass, Queens and Glassware, Sadlery,
Sole Leather, Bolting Cloths, Blasting Powder, Nails, Iron and Steel,
Blacksmith's Tools, Carpenter's Tools, Shoe Tools,
Tanner's, Linseed and Sperm Oil, Paints, Dye-stuffs, Castings, &c., &c.

A Large STOCK of GROCERIES always on hand.

Particular attention is called to our large and well selected stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

which will be sold at unparallelled prices in this country.

All the above Goods have been selected with the greatest care, and we most respectfully invite all those buying Goods this season to call and examine our stock, as we feel no hesitancy in saying that we have a larger assortment than has ever been offered in one season at this place, and that we are determined to sell, and will make it to the advantage of buyers to give our stock an examination before purchasing.

april 1• 42tf

NEW GOODS! *NEW GOODS!!*

J. V. & T. SYMONS & CO.,

RESPECTFULLY

ANNOUNCE to the citizens of Rowan and adjoining Counties, that they are now receiving a large and well selected stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods;
Ready Made Clothing;
Hats and Caps;
Bonnets and Straw Goods;
Boots and Shoes;
Glass and Queensware;
GROCERIES AND DYE STUFFS,

which they offer cheap for cash or on short credit. Call and examine, as we are determined to sell.
April 15, 1856. 45-tf.

China, Glass & Queensware.

TEA & Chamber Sets, in various styles; also a general assortment of Goblets, Tumblers, Wines, &c, &c, for sale by
J. V. & T. SYMONS & CO.
Jan. 1, 1856. 30—

Dr. S. REEVES

HAVING permanently located in Salisbury, offers his professional services to the public.
Office, 2 doors below Benj. Julian's Store.
May 6, 1856. 47tf.

Valuable Plantation For Sale.

I OFFER to sell at private sale, the plantation on which I formerly lived, situated in Rowan County, about one mile to the left of the direct Road leading from Salisbury to Gold Hill, and about nine miles and a half miles from Salisbury, adjoining the lands of P. N. Heilig, J. A. Linh and others, containing about

178 Acres,

any person wishing to purchase said plantation, will please call on Peter Trexler who is living two and a half miles north west from the former place. Terms agreed upon by the parties.
JACOB TREXLER
May 13th, 1856, tf—49.

GRAY & TANSEY

DEALERS in and manufacturers of MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES, &c, are prepared to furnish, at short notice, and in a style of finish, unequalled in the South, all kinds of work in their line. Call and see us. We warrant satisfaction in all cases.
Salisbury, N. C. May 20, 1856. 49-tf

McCORMICK'S REAPERS

FOR SALE by
EUGENE MARTIN,
Agent for the State of North Carolina
Office on Main street, next Cowan's Brick Row
Salisbury, April 29 46-tf

Fresh Supplies.

NOS. 1, 2, and 3, Mackerel, in bbls, half bbls, quarter bbls, and Kitts.
Spiced Salmon, Pickled & Smoked Herring,
Tea, Pepper, Spice, Ginger,
Soda Biscuits, Raisins, Almonds,
Sugar, Coffee, Rice, Molasses,
Pickles, Sauces, Soda, Table Salt,
Currants, Maccaroni together with a large assortment of Groceries of every kind all of which we will sell at low prices, either wholesale or retail. MILLS, MOOSE & Co.
Salisbury, May 13th 1856. tf—48.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE creditors of William Heathman's dec. estate, that I will be in Salisbury on Monday and Tuesday of August court for the purpose of settling said estate. *Positive* notice is given that all business remaining unsettled by that time will be placed in the hands of an officer.
JACOB FRALEY, Adm.
June 3; tf51

LITTLE NELLIE.

When the drooping blue-bells lingered
On the mossy grass grown hill,
And the little snowy star-flower
Bent upon the flowing rill;

When the lovely babe of summer
Wooed the breezes wandering by,
Then our little angel Nellie
Folded her soft wings to die.

Twilight had her curtains gathered,
Pinned them gently with a star,
And the fragrant summer zephyrs
Floated sweetly from afar;

Softly kissed the marble forehead
Of our little guileless one,
Lightly waved the golden ringlets
Tinted by the setting sun.

Then the snowy lid was lifted
From above the violet eye,
And a voice of music silv'ry
Whispered low, a sweet good bye.

Tearful eyes were bending o'er her,
Lent "love glories," to her own,
Gentle voices sad and mournful
Answered low her trembling tone,

But the idol fair was shattered,
Sweetly had the spirit fled,
Plumed were her bright wings for Heaven
And the blue-eyed one was dead.

Then with care the shining ringlets
Twined they from her marble brow,
Clasped the dimpled hands and whispered—
"Nellie is an angel, now."

Pressed the last kiss on her forehead,
Round her wrapped the robe of white,
Rosebuds twined amid her tresses—
Sadly breathed the last good night.,

Heaven retaineth now our treasure,
Earth the lovely casket keeps,
And the sunbeams love to linger
Where our little Nellie sleeps.

LIFE.

What is life? it is a vapor, that appeareth for a little time, and then vanisheth away.

James iv: 14.

Like the falling of a star:
Or as the flights of eagles are;
Or like the fresh spring's gaudy hue,
Or like the wind that chafes the flood,
Or bubbles which on water stood;
Even such is man, whose borrowed light
Is strait called in, and paid to-night.
The wind blows out, the bubble dies,
The spring entom'd in autumn lies;
The dew dries up, the star is hot,
The flight is past—and man forgot.

Bishop Ming.

The flying cloud, the evanescent vapor, the arrow just propelled from the string, the wintry grass, the flower whose beauty scarcely blooms ere it is faded, and whose fragrance is scarcely perceptible ere it is gone—are apt similitudes of the life of man.—Dr. Spring.

We live in deeds, not years; in thoughts, not breaths,
In feelings, not in figures on a dial;
We should count time by heart throbs. He most lives,
Who thinks most, feels the noblest, acts the best.

J. B. Bailey.

He lives long that lives well; and time misspent is not lived but lost. Besides, God is better than his promise, if he takes from him a better value.—Fuller.

How short is human life! The very breath
Which frames my words, accelerates my death.

Hannah More.

Though we seem greived at the shortness of life in general, we are wishing every period of it at an end. The minor longs to be at age; and then to be a man of business; then to take up an estate—then to arrive at honors; then to retire.—Addison.

An aged Christian went tottering by,
And white was his head, and dim was his eye;
And his broken spirit seemed ready to fly;
As he said, with his faltering breath;
"It is life, to move from the heart's first throes,
Through age and youth and age's sorrows
In a ceaseless circle of joys and woes,—
It is life to prepare for death."

Charles H. Drake.

They who are most weary of life, and yet are most unwilling to die, are such who have lived to no purpose—who have rather breathed than lived.

Clarendon.

Age should fly concourse; cover in retreat
Defects of judgement, and the will subdue;
Walk thoughtful on the silent, solemn shore
Of that vast ocean it must sail so soon.—Young.

Old age, thine evening twilight, for him who has a Saviour, blends so undistinguished with the sunrise that there is scarcely a night between.

Professor Tholuck.

In him we live, and move, and have our being.

Acts xvii. 28.

Men pass fifty or sixty years in the world, and when they are just about going out of it, they bethink themselves, and step back, as it were, to do something which they had all the while forgot, viz: The main business for which they came into the world, to repent of their sins and reform their lives, and make their peace with God, and in time to prepare for eternity.—Tillotson.

Nor love thy path, nor hate: but what thou liv'st
Live well,—how long or short; permit to heaven.

Milton.

The young ladies of Lagro, Ind., having adopted a resolution in a temperance meeting, not to receive the addresses of any young man addicted to cups; the young gentlemen published a pledge, signed with their proper names, stating that they will not keep the company of young women who are members of this society.

THE REMOVAL OF THE DEAD.

The march of improvement in the city of New York has made the removal of the bodies in the former burial of the Brick Presbyterian Church, in that city, a matter of necessity.—While we are compelled to assent to the necessity of such transfers, we must confess that the occurrence of them never fails to inspire us with a painful degree of regret. There is to our minds, a sancity about the dreamless sleep that "lulls the dead," any invasion of which, however necessary, appears like desecration. To "sleep well,' when life's "fitful fever is past," is certainly a blessed boon, and the bare idea, of disturbing the hallowed remains of dear departed friends, however unconscious they may be to the touch, causes the heart to sink within us, and the eye to water at the recollection of "days that are gone." We have witnessed similar proceedings here during our boyhood, and well do we remember how they made our young blood curdle in our veins. The localities that were, at the time of which we speak, the resting places of the dead, have long since been built upon and are now the resorts of business or of fashion and the quiet which then made the crickets chirp audible is now distinctly the rattle of heavy vehicles, or gay equipages.—The inhabitants of those "cities of the dead" have been transferred elsewhere, and are wrapped in the "sleep that knows no waking," whilst their successors may be seen hurrying to and fro unconscious of the change and filled with schemes of present and future grandeur. Such things have been, and must continue to be, but we have always thought how proper it would be to guard against a recurrence of them, by placing the depositions of the dead, so far as may be practicable, beyond the reach of such changes.

In view of this, we have hailed with pleasure, however melancholy, the establishment of cemeteries, which whilst they present to the living objects of tasteful attraction, ensure to those that are gone, an undisturbed repose, remote from the noise and turmoil of a large city, and where the hand of improvement cannot teach them, at least, for many, years to come. To our minds, there is extreme propriety in the thought that the ashes of the departed shall be entombed, amidst the beauties of nature, where each returning spring shall mark with flowery wreathes the lapse of years that sever them from this, and typify the pleasures of the world in which they are gone to dwell.—*Amer. Democrat.*

GREAT OUTRAGE AT BALL'S CROSS ROADS YESTERDAY.

We are informed by citizens who attended the polls at the above named precinct of this County, that an omnibus load of 20 or more ruffian bullies from Washington City came over, and perpetrated the most disgraceful acts of violence and intimidation. When they drove up, the shout was raised "Americans must rule America," and amid wild out cries of rampant applause the brutal outlaws exhibited the weapons with which they had loaded themselves, and the ropes which they had brought with them, and made loud threats of what they would do. We are informed that two quiet and peaceful citizens, were, without the slightest provocation, knocked down and severely beat by the brutes, and forced from the polls; and that many other lawful voters were intimadated by the threats of these savages from exercising their privilege. We call upon our legal authorities to pursue these offenders against our laws to the utmost extremity of justice. And we especially call upon the party to whom those men belong to testify their deep detestation of the deed, by taking the lead in bringing them to suffer the utmost penalty of their crimes.—*Alexandria (Va.) Sentinel, 24th ult.*

The Beauty of Humility.—"In Jesus we see no display. He emptied himself of glory, as we pour the contents of a goblet on the sands. There was in him no exaltation of high conceit. He wilingly let it all go, the greatness that was by right his. He stood in a low condition, and associated himself with vulgar company, and wore a common dress, and lived in the houses of the people: he used the plain talents of good sense and sober speech, and guided himself by the modest lamp of conscience, and veiled his miracles in the homely guise of charity: he journeyed after the manner of the poor, on foot, and instructed the common people in the unostentatious form of parables."

The conclusion of peace has reduced the prices of breadstuffs so materially as to cause heavy loss to some of the speculators, who had been accumulating stores in expectation of good rates. On the Wabash river in Indiana, where they had been giving forty to forty-three cents per bushel for corn, it is now down to twenty-five cents, with an immense stock on hand, and almost a moral certainty that it must go lower.

THE PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLIES.

The general assembly of the Presbyterian church (new school) adjourned (says the New York Express) on Tuesday evening, the 28th ultimo, after a session of eleven days. The question on the constitutional powers of the church, as regards slavery was agitated for three days—a majority report signed by Dr. Asa D. Smith, of New York, Judge Jessup, of Philadelphia, and two other commissioners from the North, and a minority report signed by Rev. Dr. Boyd, of Virginia, having been presented. The former affirmed slavery to be a sin *per se*, and the latter denied such to be the case. After a protracted discussion, the majority report was adopted, and the minority report accepted and ordered on the minutes of the assembly. On Monday a protest against entering the report of Rev. Dr. Boyd on the minutes was presented, signed by Rev. Dr. Mills, Rev. Dr. Spear, Rev. Hervey Curtis, and some forty other commissioners, which was accepted, but a proposition to appoint a committee to answer it was lost. The same paper adds:

"The old school assembly, having sat for eleven days, adjourned on Wednesday night, after clearing the whole calendar. The session has been remarkably pleasant and harmonious, and the members gave strong practical proof of their devotion solely to the cause of the church of Christ, by letting politics alone, and separating without holding debates or passing resolutions about slavery. The assembly confined itself throughout the whole session to the legitimate business before it, and has rarely dissolven after a more interesting and important meeting."

Pat and the Thermometer.—In Auburn, last winter, an Irishman walking along one of the streets, saw a thermometer hanging at the side of the door on the front of the house. Stopping a moment, he looked at it then approaching it, raised his shelaleh, and exclaimed, "An' faith, and your the little crathur what keeps the weather so cowld, are ye?" and with a terrific blow, accompained with the usual Irish oath, brought it in a thousand pieces to the ground.

Dignity and Impudence.—*Boy.* I say, you! are you engaged at anything in particular?

Young Gent. You impudent young scamp, what are you hollering after me for?

Boy. Oh, nothing much; only if you ain't, I'd like to borrow your upper lip to polish my boots with.

Evidence of Friendship.—Kissing a married lady out of pure love for her husband.

THE WESTERN SENTINEL.

A Democratic & Family Journal.

SOLICITED by many citizens of Forsyth and surrounding Counties, the undersigned proposes to publish, in the town of Winston, North Carolina, a Weekly Newspaper under the above title.

The increasing public interests of our section, and of Western Carolina generally; the enlarged appreciation of the reading public; and the demand for a local journal at the seat of our County government, seem to favor the establishment at Winston of a journal of the character proposed.

The "Sentinel" will be devoted to Morality Pure Literature, Republican Principles, General Intelligence, and all the interests of the people. It will be the aim of the publisher to render it a repository of pleasing and profitable reading, a faithful record of events, and an agreeable companion to the Home Circle.

In matters of public policy, both National and State, it will yield an unwavering support to Democratic measures, and a zealous advocacy of the Democratic cause; sustaining to the height of its ability the principles of the Baltimore Democratic platform of 1852, as agreed upon by the Party, and sanctioned by a large majority of the American People.

Against the recently organized "Know Nothing," or "Native American" movement, the *Sentinel* will take decided and unequivocal ground; regarding the creation of a religious test as qualification for public office, at variance with the letter and spirit of the Constitution, opposed to every principle of Republicanism, and worthy only the ignorance and intolerance of a darker age. Acting from a firm conviction that honesty, capability, and fidelity to the Constitution, (aside from political principle,) are sufficient requisites in candidates for offices under a Republican form of government, we shall oppose any organization, whether secret or open, that seeks to create a barrier between the native and adopted citizen, or to deprive either of the right and privileges enjoyed under the Constitution and Laws, as they stand. In short, our position and sentiment upon this subject will be: Principles—not birth-place; Measures—not men.

The paper will be devote ly attached to the Union of the States, while maintaining a jealous guardianship of their individual rights: advocating as the only guarantee of the perpetuity of the Union, a strict and faithful adherence, under all circumstances, to the Federal Constitution.

With the increased mail facilities afforded by the completion of the North Carolina Railroad, and the advantages of a daily arrival, the *Sentinel* will contain the latest and most reliable intelligence.

Especial care and attention will be bestowed upon the Editorial Department, and with the assistanco of intelligent correspondents, it is hoped that the original portion of the publication may form a pleasing and attractive feature.

While the tone of the "Sentinel" upon all subjects, will be fearless and independent, its columns will be entirely free from the low slang and billingsgate rethoric so conspicuous in some of the political journals of the day.

The first number will be issued in the month of April next.

The "Sentinel" will be printed weekly, from new type, on a large sheet, at the price of Two Dollars per year, in advance; two dollars and a half after six monts, or three dollars after the close of the subscription year. To any one procuring ten subscribers, and paying the cash in advance, the paper will be furnished one year, gratis.

F. E. BONER.

Dec. 11, 1855. 27—tf.

A Buffalo Hunt.—A party of about 150, mostly Western, men members of Congress, judges, and others, contemplate joining in a grand buffalo hunt, during the coming summer. It is arranged that they shall start from their rendezvous, St. Cloud, Minnesota, a small town at the headwaters of the Mississippi, and armed and equipped completely for the expedition, with baggage-wagons and tents, and all the appareling of a little army, they will proceed about 150 miles through the region called Boisde Sious, in quest of their dangerous game. Pierre Bontineu and Menoc, the guides of the Pacific Railroad Exploring Expedition, under Gov. Stevens, will accompany the party. The salt region of Minnesota, in the vicinity of "Devil's Lake," will be visited before their return, and probably much valuable information of this wild country will be obtained. Ex-Gov. Medill, of Ohio, and Judge Rice, of Minnesota, are of the party. The 26th of June is the day fixed for their departure, and a month is to be devoted to the sport.

TRI-WEEKLY LINE

OF

FOUR HORSE POST COACHES

FROM

SALISBURY TO ASHEVILLE,

THROUGH IN THIRTY SIX HOURS!

CONNECTING with the North Carolina Rail Road. Having purchased the line from Asheville to Morganton, I have stocked the road with good Horses and Experienced and accommodating Drivers. Also new Concord Two Horse Coaches. After the 15th of March, we will leave Asheville on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.—connecting at Morganton with my line of Four Horse Coaches.

No pains or expense will be spared to make this the most comfortable and expeditious Stage Road in the State. Try the Road and judge for yourselves.

C. S. BROWN, Contractor.

Morganton, Feb. 28, 1856. 40—tf.

SANTA ANNA Abdicated!

UPON the strength of which the subscribers, on receiving their most Splendid Assortment of

Read-Made Clothing,

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Furnishing Goods in General

to which the attention of their numerous customers and friends are especially invited, as we feel confident we can give great advantages to buyers, we ask you to call and examine for yourselves.

JOHN A. WEIRMAN & PRICE.

Merchant Tailors.

Salisbury, N. C., Sept. 11, 1855. 15—y

Dr. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED

VERMIFUGE

AND

LIVER PILLS.

Two of the best Preparations of the Age.

They are not recommended as Universal Cure-alls, but simply for what their name purports.

The Vermifuge, for expelling Worms from the human system, has also been administered with the most satisfactory results to various animals subject to Worms.

The Liver Pills, for the cure of Liver Complaint, all Bilious Derangements, Sick Headache, &c.

Purchasers will please be particular to ask for Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated Vermifuge and Liver Pills, prepared by

Fleming Bros.

SOLE PROPRIETORS, Pittsburgh, Pa., and take no other, as there are various other preparations now before the public, purporting to be Vermifuge and Liver Pills. All others, in comparison with Dr. McLane's, are worthless.

The GENUINE McLane's Vermifuge and Liver Pills can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores.

FLEMING BRO'S,

60 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sole Proprietors.

Scovil & Mead, No. 111 Charters Street N. Orleans, General Wholesale agents for the Southern States to whom all orders must be addressed.

Sold by Sill & Sill, Salisbury N. C.
" John Fink, Concord, "
" King Hege & Co. Lexingtyn N. C.
" G. M. Bingham, Mocksville "
" E. & B. Gaither, do "
" W. G. James, Taylorsville, "

May 13, 1856. 1y,—48.

The Unkindest Cut of All.—The arrest of the editor of the Lawrence Herald of Freedom by a negro! This most belligerent of the champions of Liberty, handed over to justice by an African. The Julius Caesar of the Sharpe's rifles corps, falling at the base of Pompey's statue! The little circumstances may suggest to the Greely and Raymond crew what they have to expect in the event of civil war.

'I understood your father is dead,' said a man to a little boy as he entered the house. 'You're right now, old boss,' replied the boy, 'he's laid out in the other room as cold as a wedge."

W. J. MILLS | J. E. MOOSE | J. A. KENNEDY

NEW FIRM & NEW GOODS.

Mills, Moose & Co.

BEG leave to inform their many friends and the public generally that they are now receiving and opening in the brick house formerly occupied by Kenedy & Mills, their Stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes together with all articles usually kept in a Dry Good Store. They are also receiving the largest and best selected Stock of Groceries ever offered in this market, all of which they are determined to sell at prices that cannot fail to please. The highest market prices paid at all times for Flour, Wheat, Corn, Cotton and all kinds of Country produce.

Salisbury Feb. 12, 1856. 1y—35.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Office,
Raleigh, May 1st, 1856.

PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the first day of June, for the rebuilding of the Bridge ever the Roanoke, at Gaston, according to the plans of the Engineer, which can be seen on application at this office. The Bridge is between 1000 and 1200 feet long, and all the materials will be furnished by the Company. Proposals will state the charge per lineal foot for the wormanship alone.

Proposals will be received at the same time, for taking down and relaying one of the Piers under said Bridge, and also for coping all the piers.

R. A. HAMILTON, President.

M yd 5 47-tljn

Removal!

JOHN A. WEIRMAN & PRICE have removed their Clothing and Tailoring Establishment, from their Old Stand, opposite Murphy, McRoe & Co. to the corner immediately opposite R. & A. Murphy's Store.

Salisbury, Nov. 13, 1855. 23—

TISBURY, Marthas Vineyard

This may certify that I have used Davis Vegetable Pain Killer with great success in cases of cholera infantum, common bowel complaint, bronchitis, coughs colds &c., and would cheerfully recommend it as a valuable family medcine. JAMES C. LOOMER.

Pastor of the Babtist Church.

This may certify, that I have used Perry Davis Vegetable Pain Killer in numerious cases, and believe it to be a very valuable medicine. I have prescribed it extensively in bowel complaint, (particulaly for children.) and it is in my opinion, superior to any preparation I have ever used for the relief of those diseases.

P. S. When given to children, I have always combined it with syrup of gum arabac, say ten drops to a tea spoonful of the syrup, well mixed. Others have mixed it with milk and molasses, equal parts. A HUNTING. M. D.

This certifies, that I have for several years used Mr. Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer in my family in several of those casees for which it is recommended and find it a very useful family medicine. A BRONSON,

Pastor of the Second Baptist Church in Fall River.

FROM INDIA.

[Extract from a letter received from Rev. B. C. Thomas]

Tavoy. November 18. 1853.

Messrs. P Davis & Son sirs: The Karens here have no more confidence in the charms of their ancestors. They desire rational remedies for the sick By various means, principally thro' the agency of the Rev. D. L. Brayten. these people have become acquainted with your medicine, and their demand or it is to me very surprising.

I now have by me orders for more than fifty bottles; but I have not got one bottle; I therefore wish you to send me a quanity, and I will pay you through the Tresurer of the Missionary Union. There is no medicine which stands so high on the estimation of the Karens of these provincies as the Pain Killer, and I feel willing to gratify them, as I entertain a very high opinion of his worth B. C. THOMAS

Let all afflicted read the following, from the St. Louis Union:—

Stillwater, Minnesota Territory,

Sir.—I deem it a duty I owe to society, especially to the afflicted, to offer this testimonial in favor of that estimable medicine, *Perry Davis's Vegtable Pain killer.*

When passing through Galena, some two weeks ago, I Purchased at your agency a 25 cent bottle. I was then suffering from a severely bruised hand. I applied it in the store, and was astonished at the almost instantaneous relief. Before I left the store, the inflammation was removed, and in less than an hour the pain ceased. In two days my hand was well as ever.

Findingt to be *really* a remedy, I determined to try its effects as a curative for the Piles, to which I had been a martyr for *years.*—I had not, I confess, *much* confidence, because I had already tried numberless nostrums, with out deriving any substantial benefit; but I am rejoiced to say that my doubts were soon removed. After *five* dressings, my Piles were amongst the things that had been. I am now entirely free from them, and in as good health as ever I was in my life.

I have recommended the Pain Killer to others similarly afflicted, and always with good effect.

Several of the Captains of the Upper River boats carry with them a constant supply, and consider it one of the most valuable medicines ever discovered.

I am, dear sir, respectfully yours,

JOSEPH O. MARTIN.

Sold in Salisbury by SILL & SILL Agents, also by PRITCHARD & CALDWELL Charlotte and by Druggists and Medicine Dealers generally.

Idle Visits.—The idle are a very heavy tax upon the industrious, when by frivolous svisitations they rob them of their time. Such persons beg their daily happiness from door to door. as beggars their daily bread, and, like them, sometimes meet with a rebuff. A mere gossip ought not to wonder if we evince signs that we are tired of him, seeing that we are indebted for the honor of his visit solely to the circumstances of his being tired of himself. He sits at home until he has accumulated an insuperable load of ennui, and then sallies forth to distribute it among his acquaintances.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

CABINET WARE ROOMS, On Main Street, Salisbury, N. C.

WE, the undersigned, having entered into copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the

CABINET BUSINESS,

in Salisbury would respectfully solicit the attention of the people of the surrounding country, and the public generally, to favor us with a call. Our rooms are opposite the Rowan House, at the old and well known stand of Rowzee & Co., where we have, and keep constantly on hand, a splended assortment of Furniture, and are constantly manufacturing in in the latest, neatest, and best styles. We are prepared to do all kinds of turning in the wood line at a short notice. All those that want turning done will find it to their intirest to give us a trial. Those wanting anything in our line will please give us a call and hear our prices, we are determined to sell low for cash. We keep constantly on hand Dressing Buteaus, plain do. d., French Bedsteads, Common, do. do., Rocking Chairs. Sofas, Dining Tables, Secretaries and Bookcases, Ladies Workstands, Wardrobes, Corner Cupboards Washstands, Candlestands, Patent Shower Baths &c.

Also, a splendid assortment of Coffins constantly kept on hand. Repairing done at a short notice.

WM. WILHELM,
HENRY MOORE.

Salisbury, N. C., Jan. 1, 1856. 39—1y.

Dr. A. Torrence,

HAS removed to the former residence of Rufus H. Kilpatrick, Esq., known as the McDonald place, two miles east of Third Creek Church, offers his professional services to the public.

February 26, 1856. 37—6m.

SEE the Proprietor of the ROWAN HOUSE, and make arrangements to have your family supplied with the richest, freshest and largest Oysters of the season—direct from Norfolk, in less than 24 hours—in nice kegs, (sizes to suit purchasers.) By engaging, you can get them at $1 12½ per keg, containing each half gallon; or $12 per dozen.

A PROCLAMATION,

By His Excellency Thomas Bragg, Governor of the State of North Carolina.

Waereas, an act was passed by the last General Assembly of this State, by a vote of three-fifths of all the members thereof, a duly certified copy of which is as follows:

AN ACT to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina.

Whereas, A large number of the people are disfranchised by the freehold qualification now required of voters for members of the Senate. Therefore,

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* (three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House concurring,) That the 2nd clause of the 1st section of the 1st article of the amended Constitution, ratified by the people of North Carolina on the second Monday of November, in the year of Our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five, shall be amended to read as follows: Every free white man of the age of twenty-one years, being a native or naturalized citizen of the United States, and who has been an inhabitant of the State for twelve month immediidately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate for the district in which he resides.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby directed to his proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly, setting forth the purport of this act, and the amendment to the Constitution herein proposed, which proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and both the proclamation and the the copy of this act, the Governor of the State shall cause to be published in ten newspapers of this State, at least six months before the election of members to the General Assembly.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly this 3d day of February, 1855.

SAM'L P. HILL,
Speaker of the House of Commons
WARREN WINSLOW,
Speaker of the Senate.

State of North Carolina,
Office of the Secretary of the State,

I William Hill, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original as ratified and on file in this office.

Given under my hand this 24th day of January, 1856.

W. HILL. *Secretary of State.*

Now, therefore, in conformity to the Constitution of the State and the requirements of the aforesaid act, I do issue this my Proclamation, making known to the people of North Carolina the provisions of said act and the amendment thereby proposed to be made to the Constitution of the State, and do cause the same to be published in ten newspapers of this State six months before the election of members of the next General Assembly.

In tesimony whereof I, Thomas Bragg, Governor of the State of North Carolina, [L. S.] have hereto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State to be hereto affixed. Done at the City of Raleigh, this the 24th day of January, A. D. 1856, and in the 80th year of our Independence.

THOS. BRAGG.

By the Governor:
Pulaski Cowper,
Private Secretary.

Raleigh, Jan. 24, 1856. 33—6m.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE undersigned having determined to move to the West, offers for sale his plantation containing

197 Acres,

lying about three and a half miles from Salisbury on the road leading to Greensboro. The Central North Carolina Rail Road passes through the plantation. There is on the plantation a new two story dwelling house, with all necessary out buildings. About two thirds of the land is well timbered.

The plantation can be divided to suit purchasers into two tracts.

GEORGE W. SMITH.

March 11, 1856. 30—tf.